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1861

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

(IN FOUR VOLUMES.)

VOL. IV.

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MADRAS:

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1861.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

For the month of October 1861.

No. 1. Read the following letter fom Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 20th September 1861, No. 1,195.

I have the honor, with reference to paragraph 3 of G. O., dated 24th June, No. 290 of 1861, to subjoin, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, copy of a letter received in reply from Mr. Advocate General, dated 18th instant, on the subject of caring for the old records, belonging to the times of the Nawabs Wallajah and Oomdut-ul-Oomrah.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council will notice the recommendation for a Police Officer. Up to this time, in arranging for their guard under the recent Orders as per margin,* the Peons of the Agency, have taken the night watches.

* G. O., 24th June 1861, No. 290, paragraph 2.

From T. SYDNEY SMYTH, Esq., Advocate General; to the Government Agent at Chepauk, dated Madras, 18th September 1861.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,177 of 1861, dated 16th September 1861, enclosing the Government Order, No. 290, dated 24th June 1861.

2. In reply I beg to state, that I considered I had verbally answered the matter of the 3rd paragraph of that Order both to yourself and the Chief Secretary early last July.

3. I think that the records in question ought not to be destroyed, but should be left in the boxes or Almirahs where they are at present kept, with such protection as stout doors and strong locks with a Police Peon to watch can afford, I certainly do not think Government is called on to go to any further expense in preserving or watching them.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) EDWARD G. BALFOUR,
Government Agent.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 1st October 1861, No. 428.

The Government have only to remark, in reference to the allusion made by the Advocate General, to a Police Peon to watch, that the Agent has already been requested to make such arrangements as will provide for the safe custody of the records in question.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3. Read the following letter from CLEMENT DALE, Esq., Receiver of the Carnatic Property; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated 27th September 1861, No. 185.

Para.—1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of letter from Mr. Walhouse, then acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Board Revenue under date the 7th October 1858, No. 192, with copies of the five statements there referred to; and of the Order of Government thereon, under the date and number noted in the margin; forwarded to me in compliance with the request contained in my letter to your address under date the 20th instant, No. 175.

11th November 1858, No. 734.

2. I observe that by their Order above noted, Government requested the Collector of Trichinopoly to "enquire and report on the history of those alleged Mosque and Choultry "lands, stating when and by whom they were conferred, what documents there are in support of "the grants, on what titles they rest, how they are entered in the District accounts; and how "the affairs of the Mosques and Choultry are at present managed."

3. This is precisely the information I have been endeavouring to obtain, and I do myself the honor of enquiring whether that Order has ever been fully complied with; Mr. Bird in the "Tabular Statement" enclosed in his letter to the Board of Revenue under date the 8th of July 1859, No. 138, is altogether silent as to the history of the alleged Mosque and Choultry lands, as also as to how the affairs of the Mosques and Choultry are at present managed. It is true that in his letter of the 8th July 1859, he says "the affairs of these Institu- "tions are managed under the supervision of the Nabob's Agent, in the manner described in the "statement No. 4, sent with Mr. Walhouse's letter No. 192, dated 7th October 1858," but on turning to the statement No. 4, I find the only information afforded is the amounts alleged to have been expended in Fusly 1267, A. D. 1858, with the names of the ceremonies performed, as also of articles purchased, and of the servants employed.

4. If the information called for by the Order of the 11th November 1858, No. 734, has been furnished, I do myself the honor of requesting that a copy may be forwarded to me.

5. I have asked the Officiating Collector to furnish me with copies and translations of the documents referred to by Mr. Bird in his Tabular Statement, which may throw some light on the subject when received.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 1st October 1861, No. 429.

Resolved, that the Receiver be informed that the reply* to the requisition of Government adverted to in the 2nd para. of his letter, a copy of which was forwarded to him with the Order dated 13th September 1859, No. 537, is all the information that the Collector of Trichinopoly has furnished respecting the Mosque and Choultry grants of the Carnatic Sirkar in that District. No further communication has been received from that Officer on the subject.

* From Collector of Trichinopoly, 8th July 1859, No. 138.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 5. Read the following letter from Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge; to J. D. SIM, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Trevandrum, 24th September 1861, No. 49.

I have the honor to annex for the information of Government the documents as per margin, and to solicit their sanction to 2nd Dresser Kristnamah Rauze, No. 341, accompanying the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin to the Neilgherry Hills on duty, such sanction being necessary to enable me to draw the Dresser's pay and batta for the time that he was absent from Trevandrum.

Letter from the Assistant Resident, No. 1,285, dated 5th September 1861, with Memorandum from Deputy Inspector General, Southern Division, No. 921, dated 12th August 1861.

Memorandum from Officiating Civil Paymaster, No. 848, dated 12th September 1861.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department, *2nd October* 1861.

From Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge; to the Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort Saint George, dated Trevandrum, 5th September 1861, No. 1,285.

With reference to the Note appended to the unpassed abstract of pay of 2nd Dresser Kristnamah Rauze for July, returned by you on the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a Memorandum from the Deputy Inspector General, Southern Division, No. 921, from which you will perceive that the Dresser was permitted to proceed on duty to Coonoor on the Neilgherry Hills. Should this not however be a sufficient authority for you to audit the accompanying bill, I shall do myself the honor of addressing the Government on hearing from you.

I take this opportunity of retransmitting the 2nd Dresser's batta bill also returned by you unaudited for the same reason.

No. 921.

MEMORANDUM.

The Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, has permitted 2nd Dresser Kristnamah Rauze, No. 341, attached to the Residency of Travancore, to accompany on duty the party of F. N. Maltby, Esq., as far as Coonoor.

(Signed) W. G. DAVIDSON,
Deputy Inspector General,
Southern Division.

OFFICE OF DY. INSPR. GENL.,
TRICHINOPOLY,
12th August 1861.

To Assistant Surgeon H. M. Ross, M. D.,
Residency Surgeon, Travancore.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 848.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to your letter No. 1,285 of the 5th instant, the Officiating Civil Paymaster has the honor to state that the sanction of Government to 2nd Dresser Kristnamah Rauze, No. 341, accompanying the Resident to Coonoor is necessary—the extract from the Deputy Inspector General, dated 12th August last, No. 921, not being a sufficient authority to admit the salary and batta of the Dresser.

The bills are therefore herewith returned unaudited.

(Signed) W. J. RAYNOR,
Offg. Civil Paymaster.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
CIVIL PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
12th September 1861.

To Captain C. M. White,
Assistant Resident in charge
Resident's Office, Trevandrum.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) C. M. WHITE, Captain,
Assistant Resident in charge.

No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 2nd October 1861, No. 431.

Sanction granted accordingly.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 7. Read the following letter from Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 24th September 1861, No. 1,208.

I have the honor in compliance with the order in paragraph 3 of No. 401 of the 17th instant, to report that, in my opinion, Misbah-oollah-khan Bahadoor, having been summoned to Madras for State purposes, his expenses for returning to Hyderabad may be granted to him as those of coming here were bestowed.

2. I am of opinion that the sum of Rupees two hundred,* would be an appropriate amount to allow for his return expenses.

* Distance 389 miles at ½ Rupee per mile.

No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 4th October 1861, No. 432.

The Government sanction the payment of a sum of Rupees (200) two hundred to Misbah-oollah-khan Bahadur on account of his travelling expenses to Hyderabad, the same being disbursed out of the amount allotted for "unforeseen contingencies" in the Estimate F, Class X, Civil Contingencies.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 9. Read the following letter from W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, the 9th September 1861, No. 1,808.

Home Dept. I am directed by the Governor General in Council to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa, No. 140, dated the 24th July last, and of the reply thereto, and to request that, under the orders of His Excellency in Council, Captain McNeill may be provided with an escort of 150 men and two Dressers to accompany him on his tour of next season.

2. With reference to your letter, No. 931, dated 20th July, I am directed to state that the question of transferring the Agency in the Hill Tracts of Orissa to the Government of Fort Saint George, will receive the early consideration of the Governor General in Council.

From Captain A. C. McNEILL, Agent to the Governor General, Hill Tracts of Orissa; to W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, No. 140, dated Camp Russellcondah, the 24th July 1861.

I have the honor to submit a sketch of the proposed operations of this Agency during the ensuing season.

2. I propose leaving Russellcondah early in November if the weather will permit, and after an interview with the Infanticidal tribes, purpose traversing the Guddapoor and Panigoondah Districts of Chinna Kimedy, and thence to Godavery of Jeypoor.

3. From Godavery I purpose proceeding through the Doorgy Khond Tracts to Kassipoor and Thooamool, the scene of last season's attempt at sacrifice, where much still remains to be done; and after the work there has been completed, I shall proceed direct to Jeypoor, which has not been visited since 1857.

4. At Jeypoor I hope to be joined by my Assistant, who in the interim will have traversed the Chinna Kimedy Khond Tracts, also those of Ryabejee of Jeypoor; if joined by my Assistants, the Camps will separate from Jeypoor, one Camp taking the Eastern Districts, and the other the Western Mootahs which intervene between Jeypoor and Mulcarghery.

5. I have to solicit that the necessary instructions may be issued with the view of my being furnished with an escort of 150 men, and also that two Dressers may be directed to join me at this station not later than the 25th October.

6. I would have requested that the escort for which I have now applied might be furnished as hitherto from the Ganjam Sebundies, but have not done so, as from the accompanying copies of correspondence Government will perceive that the Ganjam Sebundies are being reduced in numbers, and it is stated will be shortly incorporated in the "New Police" of the District.

7. Regular Troops have never yet succeeded in penetrating to the distant parts which I now propose to visit, being invariably prostrated by sickness shortly after leaving the plains.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam; to Captain A. C. McNEILL, Agent Hill Tracts of Orissa, Russellcondah, No. 127, dated Chetterpore, the 20th July 1861.

I have the honor to enclose copy* of paragraph 6 of the Order of Government, dated 4th instant, No. 863, having special reference to the escort of Sebundies furnished to you during your yearly tour. You will observe that the Madras Government are again about to bring the subject of the Agency under the notice of the Government of India, and that in the meanwhile they desire that if the escort is to be furnished, the cost of maintaining the number of men detailed for this duty should be debited against the Meriah Agency.

* Despatched 17th instant.

These instructions renders it necessary for me to request that you will, as early as possible, seek authority for maintaining these men as above suggested, or dispense with their future services, in which case they must be disbanded.

ORDER No. 863, dated the 4th July 1861.

Paragraph 6.—"The consideration of the Sebundy Force to be maintained, and indeed of the whole question of the Ganjam Police, is affected by the course to be taken in regard to the Meriah Agency and the Police mannagement of the Hill Maliahs. It is observed that the question as to the future maintenance of the Meriah as a separate Agency has been more than once referred by the Supreme Government for the views of the Government of Madras. The last Proceedings of this Government bear date 22nd July 1859, and no orders have yet been passed upon them,—nearly two years have since elapsed during which the Agency has been costing about Rupees 72,000 per annum. This Government will again bring the question under the consideration of the Supreme Government, but in the meantime they quite agree with the Inspector, that no part of the Ganjam Sebundy can be retained on account of the Meriah Escort. If the Agency and the Agent's tours are to continue, the Agent must either content himself with his own, that is the Orissa Sebundy, or any additional force that may have to be kept up must be charged against the Agency, and not included in the General Police charges of the District.

From Captain A. C. McNEILL, Agent to the Governor General, Hill Tracts of Orissa; to G. S. FORBES, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, No. 139, dated Camp Russellcondah, the 24th July 1861.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 127, dated 20th July 1861, and in reply beg to state that the Supreme Government have intimated to me their intention of furnishing this Agency with an escort whenever required.

2. Under these circumstances, it rests with the Supreme Government to decide from what source any escort deemed requisite for this Agency is to be supplied.

From W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; to Captain A. C. McNEILL, Agent, to the Governor General, Hill Tracts of Orissa, dated Fort William, the 9th September 1861, No. 1,809.

Home Dept. In reply to your letter, No. 140, dated the 24th July, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council approves of the proposed operations of the Agency during the ensuing season.

2 The Government of Fort Saint George will be requested to furnish you with an escort, and the Medical Subordinates you have applied for.

3. In giving these instructions, it is assumed that all expenses arising from the proposed tour have been provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1861-62. You are requested to refer specially to this point in all applications which involve expenditure of the public money.

No. 10. ORDER THEREON, 5th October 1861, No. 434.

Ordered to be communicated to the Agent at Ganjam who will make the necessary arrangements for embodying the number of men required to furnish the escort for Captain McNeill.

2. The charge for this Sibbundi Corps will be duly communicated to Government, and will be debited to the Agency and not to the General Police charges of the District.

3. Copy of this Order will be furnished to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, who will cause the services of two Dressers to be placed at the disposal of the Agent as required during his tour.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 11. Read the following letter from H. M. DURAND, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, the 23rd August 1861, No. 4,791.

Foreign Department.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to request that you will furnish, as speedily as is consistent with completeness and accuracy, a collection in English of all Treaties and engagements of whatever kind, which may have been formed with Native States or Tribes subject to, or in political relation with, the Government of Madras. A short narrative should also be given of the circumstances which led to the formation of each agreement.

2nd. I am also to request that a collection of these engagements in the Vernacular may be submitted in duplicate.

No. 12. To the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort Saint George, 5th October 1861, No. 435.

I am directed by the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd August last, No. 4,791, and to state for the information of the Government of India that the only Native States in political relation with or subject to the Government of Madras are Travancore, Cochin and Poodoocottah. Copies of the Treaties which have been formed with the Rajahs of the former two States will be found in the accompanying* printed collection of Treaties in English. There is no Treaty with the State of Poodoocottah. A short narrative of the circumstances which led to the connection of the British Government with these States is contained in the accompanying printed reports, copies of which were furnished to the Government of India with Mr. Chief Secretary Pycroft's letter in the Secret Department, dated 20th October 1860, No. 3.

* Two copies sent.

Two copies of each sent.

2. I am desired to forward also copies of reports, which were transmitted at the same time, containing a brief sketch of the history of the Jaghires of Banganapully and Sundoor and of their relations with the British Government, and the Sunnuds issued to the present Jaghiredars.

Two copies of each sent.

3. Copies of the above mentioned Treaties and Sunnuds in the Vernacular will be forwarded to you hereafter, in duplicate, as requested.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 13. Read the following letter from JAMES INNES MINCHIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 26th September 1861, No. 20.

I have the honor to forward an application for payment of arrears of pension due to Gaulab Khan of this District, whose pension was sanctioned on the 8th September 1841.

Statement shewing the amount of arrears due to the undermentioned Political Pensioners in the District of Kurnool.

No. of Certificate.	Names of the Pensioners.	Amount of Pension, &c., per annum.	Date of Government authority.	Nature of the grant.	Period for which arrears are due.	Total amount of arrears.	Explanation of the cause of suspension of payment.	Remarks of the Board of Revenue.	Orders of Government.
"	Gaulab Khan.	Rupees 4,000.	8th September 1841.	For life.	From 1st January to 31st August 1861, being eight months	RS. A. P. 2,666-10-8.	The Pensioner had proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca on leave.		

(Signed) JAMES INNES MINCHIN,
Acting Collector.

KURNOOL, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
26th September 1861.

No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 5th October 1861, No. 436.

Sanctioned.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 15. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent at Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, Political Department, dated Vallam, 17th September 1861.

1. I have the honor to reply to the Order of Government of the 14th August last, calling upon me to report on the allegations contained in paras. 3 and 4 of Mr. Norton's Memorial of the 2nd August, and also on the result of the trial of the nine sepoys committed to the Criminal Court on the charge of being implicated in the robbery at the Palace.

2. With regard to the assertion made in para. 3 of Mr. Norton's Memorial, I have the honor to state that I have been unable to ascertain that any such abstraction of property as is alleged has taken place; doubtless at the time of the Rajah's death there was a large amount of property scattered about in the different Departments, and also in the private apartments of the Palace; but the prompt measures taken by Mr. Forbes to secure the former, must have rendered any very great loss or abstraction impracticable. With the exception of the more important of the State jewels, I believe that no official or regular lists of the jewels were even kept, and though the accounts of each Department were, for the most part, kept with great care and scrupulosity, it would have been impossible to frame lists from these documents without a vast amount of time and labor. As I am therefore given to understand the Commissioners made lists of the articles they happened to find in each Department, and though it is just possible that in the numerous receptacles and store rooms in the Palace some few things may have escaped notice, there is no reason whatever to believe that the lists as now existing contain any thing but a true and faithful account of the property as found and catalogued by the Commissioners. I may, however, take this opportunity of informing Government that, in the re-delivery of the property left in the custody of the late Sirkele and which is now being received by the present acting Sirkele, the articles specified in the accompanying list have been found.

3. In respect to the allegation made by the Agent of the ladies in para. 4, I have already observed that I am not aware of any lists having ever been kept in the Rajah's life time and none were, I believe, delivered to the Commissioners. The list referred to by Mr. Norton as being in my possession is merely a Mahratta translation of that prepared by Mr. Forbes and all of which lists are now forthcoming not only in triplicate but quadruplicate.

4. Of the nine sepoys who were committed by me to the Criminal Court, four have been sentenced as follows:—

> Seven years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, and 1,000 Rupees fine each; three of them also to receive 100 lashes.

Two Prisoners to seven years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, and to receive 100 lashes; and three were released.

5. Besides these, an old pensioned Cavalry Sepoy has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and 200 Rupees fine on account of his very advanced age. I have written to the Officer in charge of Pensioners at Trichinopoly for the Descriptive Roll and Certificate of this man, and will forward them to Government so soon as received. I presume it will be their pleasure that the pension be cancelled.

List of the property found on the 22nd August 1861 by the Officiating Sirkele in a desk kept in the southern room of the upstair of Rattina Sabhai in the Palace of Tanjore.

Description of Property.	Estimated value.			Total.		
	RS.	AS	P.	RS.	AS	P.
A parcel containing 19 diamonds...	441	8	0			
Do. do. 37 do.	442	12	0			
Do. do. 20 do.	177	10	0			
Do. do. 5 do.	260	5	0			
Do. do. 6 do.	306	4	0			
Old full Rupees...	97	0	0			
Current full Rupees...	109	0	0			
309 Do. half do.	199	8	0			
2 Do. quarter do. ...	0	8	0			
4 Silver Ink stands	50	3	9			
1 Iron key with golden handle and silver chain ...	7	0	0			
1 Silver pencil...	1	15	0			
Spectacles...	3	0	0			
Face plate of the lock of a desk	0	1	10			
				2,099	11	7
Property found by the said Officer on the 24th August 1861 in a leather box kept in the above said room.						
Jewels set with precious stones...	194	0	0			
Golden jewels ...	86	6	0			
Silver do.	142	12	0			
Precious stones. ...	26	4	0			
				449	6	0
Property found by the said Officer on the 9th August 1861 in a box kept inside the Jamadar khana.						
Current silver coins...	59	12	0			
Uncurrent do. do.	1	4	0			
Current copper do. ...	0	13	1			
Uncurrent do. do.	0	2	0			
				61	15	1
Property found by the Officer on the above said date in a box kept outside the apartment.						
Uncurrent silver coins...	7	14	3			
Do. Copper...	0	0	4			
				7	14	7
				2,618	15	3

TANJORE, GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
Vallam, 17th September 1861.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
Government Agent.

No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 7th October 1861, No. 439.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 17. Read the following letter from Surgeon Major E. G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 25th September 1861, No. 1,215.

I have the honor to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Carnatic Stipendiaries named on the list, over-leaf, who desire the equivalents of their stipends.

2. These Stipendiaries draw their respective stipends under the Orders of Government quoted on the margin of that list, and I have the honor to recommend compliance with their several requests and furnish the amount of equivalent they can claim.

Authority.	No.	Names.	Age.	Amount per mensem.			Amount per annum.			Value of one Rupee per annum.	Bonus.		
				R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.
E. M. C., 19th March 1857, No. 230, p. 20, and E. M., C., 11th August 1858, No. 509, p. 3.	1,962	Meer Sumsood Deen.	34	2	0	0	24	0	0	11	264	0	0
E. M. C., 11th August 1858, No. 510, p. 4.	2,633	Mahomed Azeez ood Deen.	24	0	11	6	8	10	0	12	103	8	0
	3												
										Rupees...	367	8	0

No. 18. ORDER THEREON, 7th October 1861, No. 440.

The Government sanction the disbursement to the Carnatic Stipendiaries named in the list submitted by the Agent, of the sum of Rupees (367-8-0) three hundred and sixty-seven and Annas eight, in commutation of their stipends.

2. In submitting future applications, the Agent will state what provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for the current year for the commutation of Carnatic stipends, what amount has been already sanctioned on that account, and what is the balance available to meet similar disbursements. This information may be supplied in a concise foot note.

3. The Government Agent at Tanjore will observe the same course in submitting applications for the commutation of pensions granted on the extinction of the Raj.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 19. Read the following letter from Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 31st August 1861, No. 1,089.

I have the honor to forward the communications as per margin* received from His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur on the 8th instant.

* 1. Letter from His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, to the Government Agent at Chepauk: [Requested to be returned.]
2. Do. Do. to the Honorable the Governor in Council.
3. Memorial of His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India with a printed copy of his case.

2. I am not aware that the printed volume called the "Case" has previously been before Government; but I observe that it has appeared in Parliamentary Paper No. 283 of 1861, and the authorities at Home must be familiar with it. I need not therefore discuss its contents at length nor those of the written Memorial in which it is enclosed.

3. There are some points connected with the latter, however, to which His Highness does not allude in claiming from his great grandfather Anwar ud Din, who fell in 1749, at Amboor.

4. In the 2nd paragraph, in remarking that Anwar ud Din was succeeded by his son Mahomed Ali, His Highness does not mention that Mahomed Ali was Anwar ud Din's third son (*a.*)

(*a.*) The sons of Anwar ud Din Khan Bahadur were:—
1. Budr ul Islam Khan, nickah son.
2. Mahphooz Khan, son.
3. Nabob Mahomed Ali Wallajah, son.
4. Abdul Wahab Khan, son.
5. Nejeeb Oollah Khan, nickah son.

Also in paragraph 9, in mentioning that His Highness' father Azeem ud Dowlah (son of Amir ul Umra, 2nd son of Mahomed Ali) succeeded Nabob Oomdut ul Umra, His Highness does not mention that Amir ul Umra Bahadur had died in his own father Mahomed Ali's lifetime,* and that Oomdut ul Umra left other brothers survivors.

* Ob. 24th Mohurrum 1203 (25th October 1788.)

5. In paragraph 42 of this Memorial His Highness discusses a Minute of His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, of date 4th June 1859, and mentions my name in connection therewith. I had no cognizance of the existence of such a Minute, until a short time prior to the recent public Meeting of Natives of Madras, held two months ago (*b.*) in support of His Highness Azim Jah Bahadur's claim to succeed to the Musnud. In a printed copy of speeches which had been got ready for that occasion, I, for the first time, saw an allusion to a Minute; and again in the Indian Statesman of 29th June 1861; but it was only after receipt of His Highness' present Memorial that, after consulting with Mr. Sim, as to applying to Government for a copy of the Minute, I obtained from the Public Library here, on the 14th instant, Parliamentary Papers Nos. 219 of 1860, and 283 of 1861, in both of which I find it recorded at length.

6. In these Parliamentary Papers, also, I have now seen, for the first time, paragraph 13 of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India's letter of 8th December, No. 22 of 1859, but of the existence of this I was likewise unaware, because it has never been communicated to the Agency. This is much to be regretted; for had it been so, it would have drawn my attention to the subjects of His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute at least 20 months ago, and while His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan was still President in Council.

7. A period of upwards of 2 years thus elapsed after that Minute was written, before I saw it; but, fortunately, the correspondence on the records of the Agency regarding what then occurred, is very full, and I subjoin copies of all in the Agency that has any bearing on the subject, because I think that everything on record should be made known.

8. It will be observed therefrom (*c.*) that immediately on the arrival of His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, unusual advances ? made to His Excellency by His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, required me to bring to His Excellency's notice, through the Private Secretary—the usual channel of communication—that intercourse between the Authorities and His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur had been wholly discontinued; and that I then sent for reference the Order thereon which is contained in the Honorable the Court of Directors' letter No. 2 of 1846.

9. In paragraph 2 of his Minute of 4th June 1859, His Excellency states that he first directed only a verbal answer to be returned to these advances of the Prince; but before the Private Secretary's letter of the 30th March had been received cancelling, or, as it were, commanding inaction on that of the 29th, the reply in that of the 29th had been communicated to His Highness: the verbal answer was thus forestalled by the transmission of the prior written communication of the 29th; and I informed His Excellency of this when calling as required by the letter of the 30th. This is a minor point and mentioned only for the sake of accuracy, for the result was, as is mentioned in the Minute, that His Highness was invited to that year's Birth-day Ball.

10. From the subjoined correspondence it will likewise be observed (*d.*) that on the 18th (*e.*) May 1859, His Excellency informed me of his views on the subject of the Prince's condition and desired me to bring several points to His Highness' notice. These had all more or less a political bearing; but the last three of them had reference particularly to the personal intercourse between himself and the Prince which it was His Excellency's desire to establish. I was required to bring to His Highness' notice (1st) the position into which he had fallen by the now recognised imperial character of our Eastern Empire—and the illustration given was the falling of the Prince into a position similar to that of a high dignitary of the Germanic Empire:—(2nd) I was also required to mention that His Excellency could not re-open questions definitely settled, but that nothing would be wanting on His Excellency's part to render His Highness' position comfortable and honorable. And this last was introductory of other two points, which I was likewise instructed to mention, viz., (3rd) that by not drawing his allowance His Highness was causing for himself much want of comfort in his advancing age; and (4th) that it would contribute to His Highness' comfort and honor if he satisfied, as far as he was able, the just claims upon him. His Excellency more than once enjoined that, as the subject of the

(*b.*) This was held on the 15th June 1861.
(*c.*) See letters of 29th and 30th March 1859.
(*d.*) Letters of 26th May, 7th and 8th June and 20th July 1859.
(*e.*) The 19th stated in my letter of 26th May was a mistake. Wednesday was the 18th May 1859,

E. B., *G. A.*

Musnud and all matters connected with the accession thereto, had been decided by the authorities prior to his arrival, he had no power to re-open questions which had been definitely settled, though willing to regard and treat His Highness as the highest Noble of Madras. But I have no recollection of the use of the words "chimerical idea" which occur in the Minute and recur in the 13th paragraph of the letter in reply to it from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

11. Of the four subjects then ordered to be communicated, only the last three, viz., (the 2nd) His Excellency having had nothing to do with the settlement of the Musnud question, he could not re-open it; (the 3rd) The Prince's drawing his stipend for his own sake; and (the 4th) for his own honor and comfort, settling so far as he was able, his creditors' debts, I laid before His Highness, and there was no doubt left on my mind that His Highness had assented to all three.

12. I have no doubt that I duly communicated to His Excellency this belief, accordingly, though there is no record or memorandum of my doing so, and I do not now remember the date or the occasion when I did so. But it will be observed that in my letter of the 26th May 1859 I distinctly informed His Excellency that I had not communicated to His Highness that part of the instructions of the 18th idem, which had reference to His Highness having now fallen into a position of a Noble of the Empire, that I mentioned the reasons why the subject had not been opened and also the inapplicability of the illustration to His Highness' position.

13. His Highness' letter to His Excellency of 7th June 1859, however, showed both to myself and His Excellency that there had been a reserve on His Highness' part, and that he had previously determined to urge His Excellency to discuss his claims to the Musnud; for in his letter of 7th June 1859, His Highness availed himself of the brief courteous message which had been delivered to him, and to which he made a mere passing allusion, to urge His Excellency to abandon his resolution of non-interference, to beg that His Excellency would enquire into and satisfy himself as to Highness' claim, the discussion of which I had, by direction, informed His Highness that His Excellency had no power to re-open.*(f)*

14. It will be observed that in sending on to His Excellency this letter from His Highness, of date the 7th June, I pointed out how reticent His Highness had been; remarking that His Highness made in it "merely a passing allusion to the brief message which I verbally communi-"cated to him, from the Honorable the Governor, to the effect that by not drawing his allowance, "he was causing for himself much want of comforts in his advancing age." That His Highness then remarked "that he would shortly notice the subject." But that, in my opinion, "the reso-"lution to address the Honorable the Governor and copying of the documents thereto, had even "then been formed and commenced." On the 20th July, His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan stated this to His Highness when he wrote to him these words: "Sir Charles Trevelyan observes "that His Highness' letter, which encloses copies of former correspondence, with the Governor "General, the Court of Directors and this Government, must have been written before the message "alluded to at the commencement of His Highness' letter was delivered," and I may now merely mention here that His Highness has never to my knowledge offered to refute that.

15. Where a reserve so extraordinary was adhered to, by His Highness, it was not difficult for His Highness to let the visit terminate with no doubt on my mind that he had given assent to all that I had said; I well remember that His Highness instantly assented to the observation that His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan had had nothing to do with the Musnud question. His Highness' letter of 7th June urging His Excellency to re-open it, was, therefore, in my opinion, as unusual as it was unexpected. With this exception, His Highness' acts confirmed the assent. Immediately after the visit, he attended the Birth-day Ball; he twice afterwards *(g)* visited His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan without any of his visits being returned, and he has since then on three occasions (the first letter connected therewith was dated 12th July 1860) authorized from his accumulated allowance, issue of sums to his own servant, to his relative, to his relatives' servants and to his sons, to whom His Highness stated monies were due.

(f.) I ask the careful perusal of this letter of the 7th June 1859 for, in it, His Highness states in his own words, that the subject of the message delivered to him, on the 20th May, had reference merely to the profered stipend. His Highness there "begs to be allowed to submit for the kind consideration of Sir Charles, the following circumstances in connection with the "communication of the Government Agent of the 20th ultimo, in reference to the stipend profered to His Highness." And His Highness goes on to show that the only answers he had received to his claims to succeed his nephew, had been intimation of the allotment of 1 lac per annum, which he had declined; then of 1½ lac which also he had declined, and observes that if Sir Charles Trevelyan will refer to the records and bestow "a patient investigation of His Highness' right to succession," he "feels assured that the result will be the use of His Excellency's influence with the higher authorities so as to cause an entire "review and re-consideration of the past proceedings of the late Court of Directors in His Highness' case and eventual and "speedy dealing with the same according to justice and right."

(g.) The information on this point is that His Highness visited His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan on two occasions in the evening and once visited His Excellency Sir William Denison.—E. B., *G. A.*

16. There now only remains to be noticed the subject that formed the first part of the message, and which, but for the necessity of stating all that occurred, is the only point in the Minute, and in paragraph 13 of the letter sent in reply to it, that would require remark. I mean that part of it in which His Excellency desired that His Highness should be made aware of His Excellency's views as to the position into which His Highness had fallen by the altered condition of India, the illustration being that His Highness had become as one of the high dignitaries of the Germanic Empire. I refer to my letter of the 26th May, to paragraph 1 of His Highness' letter of 7th June, and to my letter of 8th June 1859, to show that in my visit to His Highness this subject was not touched upon by me and that I duly acquainted His Excellency therewith. In the 26th May letter, I stated this most fully for His Excellency's information mentioning the reason why that subject had not been opened and informing His Excellency, at the same time, that " there is a peculiarity in the position of the Prince as regards his allowances " which displaces him from the position that Sir Charles Trevelyan would hope the Prince would " subside into, now, viz., that of a Prince of Empire." And the Prince in his letter of 7th June, and I in my letter of 8th June, indicated the brief verbal message which had been delivered relative to His Highness' pecuniary affairs.

17. With my letter of the 26th May 1859, before His Excellency, informing him that this point had not even been alluded to, and that the illustration to be made was not applicable, I had no means of explaining how the Minute of the 4th June 1859, contains the assertion of His Highness' acquiescence in it. And it is just to His Highness to add that he has never in any conversation given me any reason to think that he had abandoned his claims. And even if my letter of the 26th May had been forgotten, it is not clear why His Highness' letter of 7th and my letter of 8th June did not recall this fact to His Excellency's recollection and lead him to add another Minute in explanation. For I observe by these Parliamentary Papers, that His Excellency's Minute of the 4th was only before Council on the 6th June and could not have been despatched for several days after His Excellency had received the Prince's letter. Also, His Excellency's own letter to His Highness in reply, of date the 20th July, shows that he was then fully aware what parts of the message of the 18th May had and what had not been delivered, for His Excellency repeats only the points which I have above described, *viz.*, that His Excellency had no power to re-open questions which had been definitely settled and had but urged matters connected with His Highness' pecuniary affairs. As that letter of His Excellency is of consequence, on this point, it seems advisable to give it here in full and it was as follows:

" Sir Charles Trevelyan presents his compliments to His Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor and " regrets that the pressure of public business has prevented him from previously acknowledging " His Highness' letter dated on the 7th ultimo.

" Sir Charles Trevelyan observes that His Highness' letter which encloses copies of former " correspondence with the Governor General, the Court of Directors, and this Government, must " have been written before the message alluded to at the commencement of His Highness' letter " was delivered, that message was that Sir Charles Trevelyan could not re-open questions which " have been definitively settled by the highest authorities, but that nothing should be wanting " on his part, as the representative of Her Majesty, to render His Highness' situation in every " respect dignified and honorable. Sir Charles Trevelyan also suggested, in a friendly spirit, " that it would contribute to His Highness' comfort and honor if he satisfied the just *claims* " upon him as far as he was able, out of the large sum standing to his credit on account of the " arrears of his stipend.

" Sir Charles Trevelyan has nothing to add to this communication, which was made through " the Agent Doctor Balfour previously to the Meeting which took place with mutual satisfaction " at the Banqueting Hall on Her Majesty's Birthday.

" Sincerely desiring His Highness' welfare Sir Charles Trevelyan desires to be regarded as " a Friend and Wellwisher."

" *Government House, Madras, 20th July* 1859."

18. With the above resumé, I now subjoin the copies of all the correspondence.

No. 563.

9 A. M.
29th March 1859.

My Dear Carmichael,

I called at Government House, on my way, as I mentioned in my letter. On reaching Office I learn on enquiry that even Xmastide and New year's day letters, ceased on the part of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur. As the Honorable the Governor may wish to refer to the Court's order I send it for ready reference.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) E. G. BALFOUR,
Government Agent.

From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Private Secretary; to the Government Agent at Chepauk, dated 29th March 1859.

I have had the honor to lay before the Right Honorable the Governor your two letters,* referring to the congratulatory address of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah to Sir C. Trevelyan on His Excellency's arrival at Madras, and in reply I am directed to request that you will convey to His Highness, His Excellency's best thanks for the same.

From E. BALFOUR, Esq., Government Agent; to His Highness Prince AZEEM JAH BAHADUR, dated 30th March 1859.

The congratulatory address from your Highness to the Right Honorable Sir Charles Trevelyan, on His Excellency's arrival at Madras, having been laid before the Right Honorable the Governor, I have been requested to convey to your Highness His Excellency's best thanks for the same.

10¼ A. M.
30th March 1859.

MY DEAR BALFOUR,

The Governor says if you have not communicated that reply to Prince Azeem Jah, *do not do so.* But whether you have already done so or not Sir C. Trevelyan wishes you to come down to Government House at once and to bring the letter I wrote you, with you.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL.

No. 901. SUPREME COURT,
Madras, 26th May 1859.

MY DEAR CARMICHAEL,

At the last interview, on Wednesday the 19th† instant, with which I was honored by His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency expressed a wish, that I should bring to His Highness Azeem Jah Bahadur's notice the position which the Prince had now fallen into, by the now recognized Imperial character of our Eastern Empire, bringing the Prince into this position as that of a high dignitary of the Germanic Empire. I have not as yet opened that subject. At my last visits (*a*) to His Highness since the 19th† the conversation did not turn that way, and I could not introduce it: but there is a peculiarity in the position of the Prince as regards his allowances, which displaces him from the position that Sir Charles Trevelyan would hope the Prince would subside into, now, viz., that of a Prince of Empire.

(*a*) Sic in both copies, but the journal shows only the one visit on the 20th May 1859.

There is one other point connected with the Prince in his relations to the other members of the family in which I think, influence of His Excellency might be very beneficially used, at present. I could submit these points in a memorandum if deemed advisable, or if His Excellency would prefer, I could call at any convenient time, and in a few minutes, explain the above and any other matter relating thereto.

MADRAS,§ Believe me, &c.
26th May 1859.

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* NOTE.—Copies of these two letters are not on record: only the copy of the letter preceding, dated 9 A. M. 29th March.—E. B., *G. A.* 31st August 1861.

† NOTE.—The date here given, 19th May, should have been the 18th, as I observe by the journal that I visited His Excellency on that date, and Wednesday was the 18th.—E. B., *G. A.* 31st August 1861.

§ NOTE.—There are two copies of this letter on record, one in pencil, unsigned, taken in Her Majesty's Supreme Court where the letter was written, the other in ink ending.—

E. Balfour and with the initials P. T. S. of Major Percy Tonkin Snow, Assistant Government Agent. In other respects they are word for word the same. The ink copy is a copy of the pencil copy.—E. B., *G. A.* 31st August 1861.

Dear Sir*

This is copy of the Governor's speech at the ball which His Excellency has enclosed to the Prince and wished me to send it in. It merely says "with Sir Charles Trevelyan's compliments." It was closed in my presence. I mentioned that it was not customary to seal documents sent through the Agency, and alluded to the Khareta and other matters.

Sent.
No. 912.

Madras, May 28th, 1859.

Mr. E. Balfour has the honor to present his compliments to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur and to forward the enclosure for His Highness from His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan.

هو الكريم

۲۸ مے سنه ۱۸۵۹ عیسوی • سلمه الله تعالی

صاحب مہربان دوست صمیم من

یڈورڈ بالفور صاحب

گورنمنٹ ایجنٹ

بعد سلام محبت انضمام درجواب خط انصاحب مورخهٔ امروز خط ملفوفه بنابر

رسانیدن به ریٹ ہانربل گونر صاحب بي صمغ ارسال مے نمایم زیادہ چه برطرازد

عظیم جاه (Signature)

Translation.

He is the Merciful.—28th May 1859.

Kind Sir,

My sincere friend, Edward Balfour Sahib, Government Agent, may the Almighty Lord keep him in safety.

After salutation, joined with friendship, I send, ungummed, in reply to that gentleman's letter of this day's date, the enclosed letter for transmission to the Right Honorable the Governor.

What more illustration.

(Signed) AZIM JAH.

29th May 1859.

My Dear Carmichael,

His Highness the Prince Azim Jah Bahadur has asked me to submit the enclosed† letter, in acknowledgment of that from His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan of the 27th instant to the address of His Highness.

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* Note.—The Officer to whom this was addressed was Major P. T. Snow, Assistant Government Agent.—E. B., *G. A.* 31st August 1861.

† Note.—Copy of the enclosure was not retained in the Agency.—E. B., *G. A.* 31st August 1861.

His Highness Azim Jah Bahadur presents his compliments to Edward Balfour, Esq., the Government Agent at Chepauk, and begs to forward herewith an address to the Honorable the Governor Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, hoping that he will be pleased to submit the same to His Excellency as early as possible.

A copy of the communication is enclosed.

SHADY MAHEL, (Signed) عظيم جاه
7th June 1859.

His Highness Azim Jah Bahadur presents his best compliments to Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George, and begs to be allowed to submit for the kind consideration of Sir Charles the following circumstances in connexion with the communication of the Government Agent of the 20th ultimo, in reference to the stipend profered to His Highness.

On the demise of his nephew the late Nabob of the Carnatic which took place on the 7th October 1855, His Highness so early as the 10th of the same month, asserted his claim to succeed to the vacant Musnud, his right to succession having been already acknowledged by the Madras Government in a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 14th January 1829, wherein, he is described as the next heir, and again in the Minutes of Consultation of the Madras Government, dated 29th September 1843 the word "succession" being there introduced; notwithstanding to which the Government of Madras in their reply to His Highness on the 17th November 1855 in declining to recognize his right to the succession ignore these facts.

His Highness on the 24th November 1855, memorialized the Court of Directors through this Government, on the same subject, but no reply was ever vouchsafed to His Highness further than informing him through the Government on the 19th January 1857, that an allowance of one lack of Rupees per annum had been fixed for His Highness' support, which sum he felt it his duty to decline. On the 3rd April 1857, His Highness addressed the Governor General of India through this Government and was favored with a copy of an Extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 2nd December 1857; subsequently it was intimated by an Extract from Minutes of Consultation of the 17th November 1858, that the stipend allotted to His Highness was increased from one lack to one lack and a half per annum.

His Highness felt it his duty to decline this grant also, and addressed the Chepauk Agent on the subject on the 23rd and 26th November 1858, and received ananswer thereto by Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 17th December 1858, and His Highness begs to enclose copies of the whole of the correspondence above referred to as noted in the margin, for the more convenient perusal of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan. His Highness begs also to be permitted to observe that if His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan will be pleased to refer the records of Government that by excluding His Highness from his right and title there can accrue no saving to the State for a series of years. His Highness places great reliance on the right sense of justice entertained by His Excellency Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan and his intimate knowledge of Indian affairs, and he therefore solicits a patient investigation of His Highness' right to succession, and feels assured that the result will be the use of His Excellency's influence with the higher authorities so as to cause an entire review and re-consideration of the past proceedings of the late Court of Directors in His Highness' case and eventual and speedy dealing with the same according to justice and right.

10th October 1855.
29th September 1843.
14th January 1829.
17th November 1855.
24th November 1855.
19th January 1857.
3rd April 1857.
2nd December 1857.
17th November 1858.
23rd & 26th November 1858.
17th December 1858.
31st July 1801.
Proclamation to the Inhabitants.

SHADY MAHEL, (Signed) عظيم جاه
7th June 1859.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) عظيم جاه

No. 956.

Sent.

Madras, 8*th June* 1859.

My dear Carmichael,

His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur has written requesting that the accompanying Kharetah be submitted to the Honorable the Governor.

From the copy of it usually sent, I see that His Highness makes in the first paragraph merely a passing allusion to the brief message which I verbally communicated to him from the Honorable the Governor to the effect that by not drawing his allowance, he was causing for himself much want of comforts in his advancing age. His Highness then remarked that he would shortly notice the subject; and I am of opinion that the resolution to address the Honorable the Governor and copying of the documents thereto had even then been formed and commenced.

The brief verbal message, seems to me only made the opportunity of sending in documents already prepared or preparing.

I submit as my opinion, that the Government Agent at Chepauk might be ordered to reply that the verbal communication was made regarding His Highness' allowance in kindliness, in hope that His Highness would attend to his own comforts in his increasing years; but the other subject of His Highness' communication, has rested with the Home authorities to attend to.

Would you kindly also submit, as my opinion that, if the Honorable the Governor approve, the discontinuance of the Kharetah form of communication would be of use in disconnecting these thoughts from their present direction.

(Signed) E. B.

20*th July* 1859.

My dear Balfour,

Referring to your note of the 8th ultimo, enclosing a letter to the Governor from Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, I have now the honor by His Excellency's desire to forward you the accompanying Kharetah for presentation to His Highness. A copy is sent herewith for your information as Agent.

P. S.—Sir Charles wishes you to meet him at Chepauk at 6 this evening.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL.

Sir Charles Trevelyan presents his compliments to His Highness Azim Jah Bahadur, and regrets that the pressure of public business has prevented him from previously acknowledging His Highness' letter, dated on the 7th ultimo.

Sir C. Trevelyan observes that His Highness' letter, which encloses copies of former correspondence with the Governor General, the Court of Directors and this Government, must have been written before the message alluded to at the commencement of His Highness' letter was delivered.

That message was that Sir Charles Trevelyan could not re-open questions which have been definitively settled by the highest authorities, but that nothing should be wanting on his part, as the representative of Her Majesty, to render His Highness' situation in every respect dignified and honorable. Sir C. Trevelyan also suggested, in a friendly spirit, that it would contribute to His Highness' comfort and honor if he satisfied the just *claims* upon him, as far as he was able, out of the large sum standing to his credit on account of the arrears of his stipend.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has nothing to add to this communication, which was made through the Agent, Doctor Balfour, previously to the meeting which took place with mutual satisfaction at the Banqueting Hall, on Her Majesty's Birth-day.

Sincerely desiring His Highness' welfare, Sir C. Trevelyan desires to be regarded as a friend and well wisher.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS,
20th July 1859.

No. 1,218 of 1859.

Wednesday, 20th July 1859.

MY DEAR CARMICHAEL,

I will have pleasure in being in attendance on the Honorable the Governor at Chepauk at 6 P. M. this evening.

Believe me,
Yours Sincerely.

No. 1,219 of 1859.

The Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends has the honor to present compliments to His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, and has the honor to ask His Highness will obligingly name a time at which the Government Agent can do himself the honor of waiting on His Highness.

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
20th July 1859.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Government Agent.

To His Highness' Prince AZIM JAH BAHADUR.

His Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor presents his compliments to Edward Balfour, Esq., the Government Agent at Chepauk, and in acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 20th instant, begs to state that His Highness will receive the Government Agent at Shady Mahel on the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHADY MAHEL,
21st July 1859.

(Signed) عظیم جاه

(True Copies.)

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Government Agent.

His Highness Azeem Jah presents his compliments to Edward Balfour, Esq., the Government Agent at Chepauk, and begs leave to send a letter addressed by him to His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K. C. B., Governor in Council, Fort St. George, with the enclosures therein mentioned, and to request that the same may be forwarded to the Honorable the Governor as soon as convenient.

SHADY MAHAL,
8th August 1861.

(Signed) عظیم جاه

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, K. C. B., Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to send, herewith, a Memorial addressed by me to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council, and a printed copy of a case for me, referred to in the Memorial, both of which I shall be much obliged by your forwarding to the Secretary of State as soon as possible.

TRIPLICANE,
8th August 1861.

(Signed) عظیم جاه

To the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The humble Memorial of His Highness AZEEM JAH, AMEER-UL-OMRAH, SERAJ-UL-OMRAH, OMDUT-UL-MOOLK, ASADOOD DOWLAH, MAHOMED ALI KHAN, BAHADOOR, ZOOL FEKHAR JUNG, SEPAH SALAR, being or claiming to be Nawaub of the Carnatic, and Soubahdar of Arcot.

SHEWETH,

1. The Nawaubship of the Carnatic is hereditary, and became vested in Anwar-ad-Dien, the great great Grandfather of your Memorialist in 1744. The title flows from native authority, and not in any way from the British Government.

2. Anwar-ad-Dien was slain in battle in 1749, and was succeeded by his son, Mahomed Ali (sometimes named Wallahjah) whose title and rights were made hereditary in his family by express grant of the Great Mogul, and were officially and formally recognized both by Great Britain and France, in the Treaty of Paris in 1763, and by Great Britain in (inter alia) various other Treaties. Thus the position of the Nawaubs in their own country was daily and constantly recognized by their Allies, the East India Company, and the British Government.

3. Your Memorialist's ancestors, the Nawaubs of the Carnatic, have always been, and also been by the British Government, recognized as Independent Princes, and were the oldest Allies of the British Arms in India.

4. This alliance has been of the utmost importance and value to the British nation, as has been over and over again admitted in many official Despatches, and other Government documents. The following Extract from the Despatch, dated January 1780, of Sir Thomas Rumbold, then Governor of Madras, is respectfully submitted in illustration of this. "The first and most "distinguished of our connexions is that which has been long formed with the present Nabob of "the Carnatic." * *

"Our influence in the Carnatic is founded on the free will and consent of the Nabob" * * * "it is certain that all the inconveniences we suffer are amply compensated by the advantages "derived from an exclusive influence in the Nabob's country, sufficient to establish a decided "superiority, and to prevent all competitors, European or Native, from hurting the commerce, "or disturbing the possessions of the Company. It is unquestionably to this influence that we "are indebted for a great part of our prosperity, for our success against the French in India "during the last war, and for the decisive stroke made against them so early in the present "war, to which, as affairs have since turned out, we owe perhaps our present existence in the "east. Under these circumstances, if our gratitude alone be too weak a tie to bind us to the "Nabob, a sense of interest should teach us the importance of so useful an attachment."

Again, among others Warren Hastings, Governor General of Bengal, referring to the same ancestor of your Memorialist, wrote to the Court of Directors on 28th November 1783.

"The Nabob Wallahjah, your old and faithful friend and ally, * * * an aged prince, "whose life to the last dregs of it, had been spent in the mutual intercourse of friendship with "the Company and the British nation, and in participation of all the vicissitudes which had "attended their fortune."

5. Without adverting to earlier Treaties, in 1792, a Treaty was made between the British East India Company and Mahomed Ali, on behalf of himself and his "heirs and successors" by which (*enter alia*) provision was made for times of peace, and in times of war, the East India Company undertook the maintenance of a Military force in the Carnatic, they in that event assuming full authority over the Carnatic and its revenues, and applying four-fifths of the revenues to the maintenance of the war, and paying the remaining one fifth to the Nabob, for support of his dignity and office.

6. Mahomed Ali died in 1795, and his son Omdut-ul-Omrah succeeded to the Nawaubship, and its revenues, and he died in 1801, leaving a reputed son named Ali Hoossain, then a youth of 18 years of age.

7. The Company had prior to this, been extremely desirous of obtaining the collection of the revenues, together with the management of the Civil and Military administration of the Carnatic wholly into their own hands, and had made repeated overtures to the Nawaubs with this view, but the Nawaubs would not consent to this interference with their rightful prerogative, excepting during the period of war.

8. On the death of Omdut-ul-Omrah, in 1801, the last mentioned proposal, among others, was submitted to the recognized heir to the Carnatic, Ali Hoossain, and on his refusal to accede to the same, he was forcibly prevented by the East India Company from ascending the Musnud, and thereupon the next heir Azeem-ul-Dowlah (father of your Memorialist) was applied to, and on his agreeing to the terms in question, and which were embodied in a Treaty, was in the same year (1801) recognized by the East India Company as successor, and duly installed in the Nawaubship. It appears that, in order to induce compliance with their demand for an alteration of the Treaty of 1792, the representatives of the East India Company alleged that the letters, afterwards mentioned, said to have been found at Seringapatam, constituted a charge of disaffection on the part of the Nawaubs, whereby the Treaty of 1792 was at an end, and the East India Company was entitled to demand from their allies, the Nawaubs, new, or different terms.

9. Ali Hoossain, who had been passed over, died in the year after his reputed father (1802) without issue; and Azeem-ul-Dowlah, thus became by inheritance also, the only party entitled to claim the dignity of the Nawaubship.

10. By the last mentioned Treaty, entered into with Azeem-ul-Dowlah, which bore to be for "*all times to come,*" and is in all its provisions a Treaty for perpetuity, the Nawaubs made over to the Company "*for ever*" the Civil and Military administration of the Carnatic, together with its revenues, with the exception of one fifth. This fifth was expressly reserved to the Nawaubs for the support of their dignity, but it was provided that if the revenues should increase, the surplus of the fifth beyond 25 lacs of star Pagodas, should not go to the Nawaubs, but be applied for Military purposes.

11. Azeem-ood-Dowlah died in 1819 leaving two sons, the eldest Azum Jah, who succeeded him in the Nawaubship, and your Memorialist Azeem Jah, his second son, both by the same mother.

12. Azum Jah died in 1825 leaving an infant son, named Mahomed Ghouse Khan, during whose minority your Memorialist as next heir was appointed, and acted as Regent of the Carnatic. On Mahomed Ghouse Khan reaching the proper age, he ascended the Musnud, or throne, which he occupied for the long period of thirty years, and died in 1855 without issue, leaving your Memorialist, sole and undisputed heir to the Musnud.

13. The Treaty of 1792 bore to be between "the Company and their heirs and successors on the one part, and the Nawaub Wallajah (Mahomed Ali) &c., &c., &c., Nabob of the Carnatic, in his own name, and for himself, and his successors, his eldest son Nabob Oomdut-ul-Omrah, &c., &c., &c., and his heirs and successors, on the other part, &c.

14. The subsequent and last Treaty of 1801, was intended to be, and was *Supplementary* to the Treaty of 1792, and to maintain said Treaty, except in so far as thereby expressly altered. This is rendered obvious by the following Extract, and Articles forming part of that Treaty.

1. From the Preamble.

"And whereas the right of Prince Azeem-ul-Dowlah Bahadur, founded upon the "hereditary right of his father, the Nawaub Ameer-ul-Omrah Bahadur to succeed to "the rank, property, and possessions of his ancestors, heretofore Nawaubs of the "Carnatic has been acknowledged by the English East India Company. And whereas "the said Company, and his said Highness the Prince Azeem-ul-Dowlah Bahadur, "have judged it expedient that a new Treaty shall at this time be executed, for the

"purpose of supplying the defects of all former engagements, and of establishing the "connexion between the said contracting parties on a permanent basis of security *in all* "*time to come.*"

"Article 1. The right of the Nawaub Azeem-ul-Dowlah Bahadur to succeed to the state "and rank, and the dignities dependent thereon of his ancestors, heretofore Nawaubs "of the Carnatic is hereby formally acknowledged, and guaranteed by the Honorable "East India Company, to His Highness Azeem-ul-Dowlah Bahadur, who has "accordingly succeeded to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot."

"Article 2. Such parts of the Treaties heretofore concluded between the said East India "Company and their Highnesses heretofore Nawaubs of the Carnatic, as are calculated "to strengthen the alliance, to cement the friendship, and to identify the interests of "the contracting parties, *are hereby renewed and confirmed:* and accordingly, the "friends or enemies of either are the friends and enemies of both parties."

"Article 3. * * * and with the view of reviving the *fundamental* principles of the alliance "between His ancestors and the English nation, the said Nawaub Azeem-ul-Dowlah "stipulates and agrees, &c. &c."

15. Your Memorialist is aware that the Company, clearly as an afterthought on their part, proposed to Azeem-ul-Dowlah to omit certain words in the preamble, and in the first Article of the Treaty of 1801, the object of which it has been contended, was to limit the right of Azeem-ul-Dowlah to a merely personal one, and it appears that the alteration such as it is, was conceded by that Prince, evidently under influence at the time, which possibly could not be resisted. But it is humbly submitted that the alteration has and could have no such effect, as will abundantly appear hereafter.

16. In communicating his accession to the Nawaubship to His Majesty King George the third, the Nawaub distinctly states that in consequence of the death of his uncle, "your Majesty's "representatives, that is to say, the Governor in Council of Madras *in virtue of my right of inhe-* "*ritance derived from my grand-father and father* were pleased to instate me in the Musnud of "the Government of the Carnatic."

17. The Nawaub, when writing to the Prince of Wales at the same period, uses the following similar words: "In consequence of the death of my late respected uncle, the Nawaub "Omdut-ul-Omrah, Bahadoor, the Governor in Council of Madras instated me, *in virtue of my* "*right as heir*, in the Musnud of the Government of the Carnatic."

18. The accession of Azeem-ul-Dowlah was also fully and publicly recognized by every power with whom the Nawaub was connected.

19. Furthermore, had it been understood and intended by the Company, and by Azeem-ul-Dowlah that the Treaty of 1801, *was personal* to the latter, and that the benefits enjoyed by him under it should not be transmitted to his heirs and successors, it is incredible (especially considering the vast interests at stake) that there should have been no specific and positive statement to that effect, in that Treaty. So far from this Treaty of 1801, containing any specific and positive statements, or any statements at all of the personal nature referred to, it (as has been already shewn) distinctly professes to "supply the defects of all former engagements, to make "additional provisions, and to establish the connexion between the said contracting parties on a "permanent basis of security *in all time to come.*" It professes further that "such parts of the "Treaties heretofore concluded between the said East India Company and their Highnesses here-"tofore Nawaubs of the Carnatic, as are calculated to *strengthen* the alliance, *to cement the friend-*"*ship*, and to *identify*, the interests of the contracting parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed."

20. It was contrary to the whole spirit and intention of the parties that the state or rank of the Nawaub should be affected, or his descendants deprived of their right of inheritance. This is proved by many documents, and without here adverting to more, it may be sufficient to quote the following passage from an official document of the Company (Carnatic papers 1802, page 12,) describing an interview with the representatives of Ali Hoossain, which clearly shows that the avowed design of the Treaty of 1801 was in no sense whatever to deprive the subsequent

Nawaubs of the Carnatic, either of the Sovereignty or revenues, but simply and solely that the administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, should be entirely conducted by the English, so as to avoid the inconveniences of a divided Government.

"We proceeded accordingly to state to the Khans the *inconveniences* which had been "experienced from the effects of a divided Government, the difficulty of applying, under "such a system, the resources of the Carnatic to the exigencies of the Public service, "and the impossibility of introducing a regular form of internal Government, until the "defects of the existing system should be corrected. We then informed the Khans that "the only remedy applicable to the errors of the present Government of the Carnatic, "was the substitution of one permanent authority in lieu of the fluctuating authority "which had hitherto subsisted; that the appropriation of the resources of the Carnatic, "during the Government of the Nawaub, and under the pressure of actual war, had been "found from experience, to be incompatible with the objects of the alliance and, there- "fore, the only adequate security for the right and interest of the British Government "in the Carnatic against the dangers with which they have been menaced was the entire "and exclusive administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic. "We accordingly informed the Khans that this condition would form the basis of the "arrangement, which it was our intention to propose to them. Najeeb Khan observed "that such a proposition was calculated to frustrate the proposed object of the arrange- "ment, for if the entire Government of the Carnatic should be transferred to the hands "of the Company, the station of the Nawaub of the Carnatic would be annihilated. We "replied to the Khans that the condition now proposed actually was in the Treaties of "1787 and 1792; and that although the entire Civil and Military Government of the "Carnatic had been transferred under the operation of that condition, to the exclusive "administration of the Company, no doubt was entertained that the rank and dignity "of Mahomed Ali and Omdut-ul-Omrah, as the Nawaubs of the Carnatic, had been "preserved. We therefore drew this conclusion that the rank and dignity of the "Nawaub of the Carnatic could not be injured by extending the operation of that condi- "tion; and that the object of proposing an amicable adjustment, instead of proceeding "to exercise the rights acquired by the British Government, *was manifestly founded on "the desire of preserving to the family the rank, dignities, and splendour of the Nawaubs "of the Carnatic.*"

21. Your Memorialist submits that both the Treaties of 1792 and 1801 are still in operation, and that he is entitled to claim and enjoy his rights not only under these Treaties, but that under any circumstances your Memorialist is entitled to maintain his claim, as sole surviving heir direct from Anwar-ad-Dien and Mahomed Ali.

22. From the early period when, by the *voluntary permission, and distinct favor,* of your Memorialist's Great Great Grand-father, Anwar-ad-Dien, who became Nawaub of the Carnatic in 1744, the English Company was first granted a position and an influence in his territories, and was fostered and supported by his powerful alliance, in the struggles with the French in India. No part of the Carnatic has ever been gained by the Company by conquest from your Memorialist's ancestors, nor has any one of your Memorialist's ancestors ever been at war with the Company; but as the history of that Company demonstrates, they have always been the ready, the faithful, and for a long series of years, the very powerful Allies of the British people.

23. The only semblance of an exception, ever attempted to be reared up against their fidelity, was founded, upon the discovery at the siege of Seringapatam, of certain documents upon which the unfounded construction was laid that the Nawaubs were disaffected to the British Government.

24. With reference to this matter your Memorialist entreats your consideration of the following points:—

(1.) The innumerable acts of friendship known to have been *systematically* and *voluntarily* rendered by the accused Nawaubs (Mahomed Ali and Omdut-ul-Omrah) to the East India Company, during the long period of fifty years, required that any charge of a treasonable design on

their part against the Company should have been sustained by irrefragable proof to have merited the slightest credence.

(2.) So far from the evidence on which the charge in question is based being of the above conclusive character, a high and wholly disinterested authority, Mr. Mill, the Historian of India, states, after carefully examining the whole matter, that the evidence adduced was most meagre, in fact there was nothing in it whatever of a conclusive nature as against the accused Nawaubs.

(3.) Even though the testimony borne had been adverse to the cause of your Memorialist, such testimony would have been the opposite of trustworthy, seeing that the trial, unlike the practice in English Courts of Justice, where every precaution is taken to protect the interests of the accused, was arranged and conducted by persons who were immediately connected with the Nawaubs' accusers, the Company's Officials.

(4.) Apart from the highly exceptional arrangements adopted for trying the charge, the interests of the chief witnesses examined were closely identified with the Company, as will be seen by the following extract from Mr. Mill's work :—

" To establish still further the dark designs which the Governor General firmly concluded " that a few hyperbolical expressions had already proved, a list of nine witnesses was " transmitted to Madras of whom the two Vakeels, Golam Ali Khan, and Ali Reza Khan " were the chief. A Commission consisting of two of the most approved servants of " the Company, Mr. Webbe, the Secretary to the Madras Government, and Colonel Close, " were selected to conduct the investigation. Every precaution was taken, such as that " of preventing communication between the witnesses, to get from them either the " evidence pure, or the means of detecting its impurity. It was resolved to begin with " the two Vakeels, who of course could best elucidate their own correspondence. To " form a proper judgment of their testimony, several circumstances ought to be remarked. " In the first place, they were orientals; that is, men accustomed in the use of language " towards those on whom their hopes and fears depended, to regard very little the con- " nection between their words, and the corresponding matters of fact, but chiefly the " connection between those words and the impression favorable or unfavorable, which " they were likely to make on the minds of the great persons on whose power the interest " of the speaker most remarkably depended. In the second place, it is impossible to " conceive any dependence more abject than was at this time the dependence of the " Khans Golam Ali and Ali Reza upon the English Government. The Government " under which they had found employment was totally destroyed. Every source of " independent subsistence was cut off; they lived upon a pension which they received " from the English Government, and which it was only necessary to withhold to plunge " them into the deepest abyss of human misery. They had every motive which interest " could yield to affirm what would be agreeable to the English Government. They " could have no interested motive to speak what would be agreeable to Tippoo, Wallah- " jah, or Omdut-ul-Omrah. In these circumstances, had they given a testimony in " every respect conformable to the wishes of the English Government, what depended " upon their affirmation would have been regarded as of little or no value by any " impartial Judge. But, in so far as they gave a testimony in opposition to those wishes, " that is in opposition, as they must have believed, to their own interests, their testi- " mony has some of the strongest possible claims upon our belief." " Every thing was " done to remove any obstructions which might exist in the minds of the witnesses to " the production of such evidence as was expected. They were given to understand " that no blame would be attached to them, who only acted under legitimate orders, " for their instrumentality in the designs of their Master, and they were assured " in the strongest language that any appearance of a design to conceal the truth, and " they well knew what Eastern rulers were accustomed to call the truth, would be " visited upon them with all the weight of English indignation."

" Of the two Vakeels, Ali Reza, was residing at Velore; Golam Ali, at Seringapatam. As " least remote, Ali Reza was examined first. In him, the examining Commissioners say

"in their report to the Governor, we think it necessary to apprize your Lordship that we "discover an earnest disposition to develope the truth. Golam Ali, they accused of base "endeavours at concealment. The evidence of both taken together, tends not to confirm "one single suspicion, if any could have been justly derived from the papers, but to "remove them every one."

The historian then proceeds to dispose of the proofs and adds, after some detail:—

"The Commissioners say we examined Golam Ali, Meer Suddor Dewan Purniah and the "Moonshee Hubbeel Olla, that is the men above all others acquainted with the "secrets of Tippoo's Government, but as their testimony did not establish any fact, we "found it unnecessary to record their evidence."

"Not only does this evidence afford no proof of a criminal correspondence with Tippoo on "the part of the Nawaub, but the total inability of the English to produce further "evidence, with all the Records of the Mysore Government in their hands, and all the "living agents of it within their absolute power, is a proof of the contrary, since it "is not credible that a criminal correspondence should have existed, and not have left "more traces of itself."

Your Memorialist therefore humbly submits that there never was an unfounded charge more clearly and satisfactorily disposed of, than that of the alleged infidelity of the Nawaubs of the Carnatic to the British Government. But even assuming, contrary to the fact, that in 1799 the Nawaubs had been unfaithful, and the whole infidelity alleged consisted in corresponding with Tippoo Saib, this charge having served its purpose in 1801, ought not to be resuscitated in 1861. If an offence was committed, it was duly expiated by the large sacrifices made by the Nawaubs in 1801. To refer to it now, to ground further sacrifices, would be so contrary to every principle of equity, that your Memorialist has no doubt all such idea will be at once discarded from the minds of the British Government.

25. The circumstances that the Musnud has been occupied by three distinct Nawaubs since the Treaty of 1801, and that your Memorialist, when Regent, as well as before and since, was officially recognized as the next successor to the Sovereignty of the Carnatic, are of themselves ample evidence that the charge of infidelity was not acted upon, and that the Treaty of 1801 was not personal to the Nawaub who signed it, but was understood and intended to be merely supplementary to the previous Treaties, and was, in the official language already quoted designed "*to preserve* to the family the rank, dignities and splendour of the Nawaubs of the Carnatic "for all times to come."

26. Your Memorialist, in fact, was always recognized as successor to the Nawaubship, and, on various occasions, he has been expressly so by the East India Company. Thus the Court of Directors, in a public letter to the Madras Government, dated 14th January 1829, in reply to a communication from the latter Government, notifying the appointment of Dr. Scott as Physician to the Durbar of the Nawaub, then recently deceased, and your Memorialist's appointment as Naib-i-Mooktear to his infant nephew, expressed their approval of that proceeding on the ground of your Memorialist being *the next heir in case of his demise.* And again the Marquis of Tweeddale, the then Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, in 1843, in a Minute, having reference to the exemption list of the relatives of the Nawaubs of the Carnatic, ordered an alteration to be made in that list. His Lordship in Council observed that Prince Azim Jah Bahadur (the late Naib-i-Mooktear), does not hold that place in list No. 1 to which he is entitled in consideration of the position he lately occupied in communication with the British Government, and that which he held in relation to his Highness the Nawaub, *and to his succession to the Musnud.* It was therefore resolved that the name of your Memorialist Azim Jah Bahadur, be placed first in the list of the male relations of His Highness the Nawaub.

27. On the day of the decease of the late Nawaub (7th October 1855), His Highness' Dewan waited on the Honorable Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., the only member of Council then at Madras—the Governor Lord Harris being absent—to inform him of the death of His Highness, and to receive instructions relative to his funeral, when the Dewan mentioned the rights of your Memorialist as His Highness' successor.

28. Your Memorialist had prepared himself to be installed, by virtue of his right as the lawful heir to the Musnud as Nawaub, when to his utter astonishment the local Government refused officially to recognize this his inherent right.

29. Up to this period your Memorialist had received no intimation that any obstacle would be interposed to his succeeding to the titles and possessions attaching to the Nawaubship of the Carnatic

30. On the contrary, as has already been stated in paragraph 26, your Memorialist had been officially mentioned and recognized, as the next heir to the Musnud, on the good faith of which recognition thus made by persons high in Office in the Company, he fully and without doubt relied.

31. Your Memorialist on receiving the aforesaid most unexpected and painful information, prepared, and on 24th November 1855, transmitted a Memorial of his case to the Honorable Court of Directors (through the Government Agent), to the Governor in Council at Madras, but although your Memorialist was informed that his Memorial would be forwarded, he received no reply from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

32. Afterwards your Memorialist received a letter dated the 25th January 1857, from the Government Agent at Chepauk, stating that an allowance of Company's Rupees one lac per annum had been made to your Memorialist for the period of his life, (to which one-half more was afterwards added.)

33. Your Memorialist, on the 3rd of the following April, addressed a letter to the Governor General in Council in which he stated his case, and at the same time informed his Lordship as to the nature of the aforesaid communication received from the Government Agent at Chepauk, stating that he could not consent to the terms therein proposed in settlement of his just claims as heir to the Nawaubship of the Carnatic. Your Memorialist in his letter to the Governor General in Council referred to the unanswered Memorial he had addressed to the Honorable Court of Directors, and referred specially to certain important points of his case which he feared had been overlooked.

34. On receiving no reply to this last letter your Memorialist, on 26th of the following November, forwarded a note of reminder to the Governor General in Council, whereupon he received a communication from the Government at Madras, which after acknowledging the receipt by the Governor General in Council of your Memorialist's communications of the 3rd April and 26th November 1857 respectively, stated : "The Government of India decline to discuss the "merits of His Highness' case, or to revoke the decision which has been passed. They observe "that the Prince has memorialized the Honorable Court of Directors, and he may await their "reply," which reply your Memorialist never received.

35. The refusal to recognize his right to ascend the Musnud and enjoy the revenues of the Carnatic, and the contumely with which his communications have been treated—so different from the respect shown by the Company to your Memorialist's ancestors—have caused him great grief of mind, and subjected him and his family to the most painful and humiliating embarrassment and poverty; and has thrown into deep distress a number of dependents of his family.

36. Failing to obtain redress and to receive from the Honorable Court of Directors any direct reply to his statement of grievances, your Memorialist, as apparently then the only resource left to him, took steps to submit his case to the British Parliament.

37. In prosecution of what he considered to be his just and undoubted rights, he was prepared to follow out, and has to a certain extent followed out, the last mentioned proceedings; but he is now advised, and believes that the just spirit which has actuated the Indian Government, under its new constitution, when dealing with cases of less magnitude and hardship than that of your Memorialist, will, on his thus making application to the Indian Government, lead to the same honor and good faith being applied to his case, as that which the Nawaubs of the Carnatic have at all times practised towards the British nation, and without whose timely and powerful assistance, history proves that that nation would often have been placed in the most serious

difficulties with respect to its Indian affairs; indeed as has already been shewn, the British Government owe their possession of India to the then powerful and friendly aid of the Nawaubs of the Carnatic.

38. Your Memorialist, in common with other Native Princes had, previously to the recent decisions with reference to various cases, been greatly cheered by the merciful terms of the Proclamation to the Natives of India, of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen; and by the wise and magnanimous sentiments contained in the remarkable Despatches and correspondence between the Governor General of India and the Secretary of State in Council, on the subject of "succession," and other important questions affecting the welfare of the people, and good government of the vast territory of India.

39. It is well known that the Governor General in the course of recent journeys through the Bengal Presidency, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjaub, and under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, rewarded, in various ways and degrees, those Native Princes, Chiefs and gentlemen, who had remained faithful to the Government of India, or done it good service, during the late great and disastrous mutiny and rebellion in India; and it may not be overlooked that your Memorialist, though suffering under the humiliation, deprivation, and poverty arising from the refusal of the Government of India, to acknowledge his rights as heir of the late Nawaub of the Carnatic, continued with his family and friends, throughout the mutiny, the peaceable and faithful ally and supporters of that Government.

40. Your Memorialist in respectfully soliciting your earnest attention to this Memorial, desires to express his belief that, if his case be considered in the same just and benign spirit as that now professed by Great Britain towards the Native Princes and Natives generally of India, and, as understood, practically acted upon in various instances, your Memorialist will not be longer kept in his present unhappy and humiliating position, but will speedily have restored to him the dignities, possessions and revenues of the Nawaubship of the Carnatic, to which, he humbly submits, he has in this Memorial shewn himself to be rightly entitled by solemn Treaties, as well as by Inheritance, and upon every ground on which obligations can be considered binding, whether between nation and nation, or man and man.

41. Your Memorialist in the course of his proceedings in Parliament, and in applying to the Indian Government had occasion to print the grounds of his case for information, and it is believed the authorities are in possession of copies; but in the event of their being mislaid, he deems it his duty to send a fresh print with this Memorial, that there may be an opportunity of considering it, if thought necessary, in forming judgment in the case of your Memorialist.

See printed case accompanying.

42. Your Memorialist obtained a Return of papers from the Government of India, by an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th April 1860, in which is contained at the end, a Minute of His Excellency Sir C. E. Trevelyan, late Governor of Madras, dated 4th June 1859, in which His Excellency gives an account of your Memorialist's having congratulated him on his arrival at Madras as Governor, and states that His Excellency had sent a message to your Memorialist, advising him to abondon his claims to the Nawaubship and accept the position of first Native Nobleman at Madras, in which case His Excellency should be happy to commence his intercourse with your Memorialist; and that he sent to your Memorialist the usual invitation to a Ball given in celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day, and that your Memorialist cordially responded to this overture, and attended the Ball, where he was received by His Excellency as stated in the Minute.* Your Memorialist, as was the custom of his family, being desirous of maintaining friendly relations with the Governors of Madras, took the first opportunity, after the departure of Lord Harris, to make friendly relations with the new Governor: but he did nothing further, and intentionally gave no ground for the conclusion come to by the Chepauk Agent as before quoted. The message, stated by Sir C. Trevelyan, to have been sent to your Memorialist, was a verbal

* The Minute concludes by stating: "Doctor Balfour has "since informed me, that Azeem Jah is highly pleased with "what has taken place, and that he perfectly understands "and acquiesces in his new position."

one, through Doctor Balfour, the Chepauk Agent, and was made on the 20th day of May 1859, a few days before the Ball referred to; and in the conversation which thereupon ensued, your Memorialist is not aware that he gave Doctor Balfour any ground for concluding that he would comply with that message; but your Memorialist stated that he would send an answer to it. Your Memorialist's chief object, in that conversation, was to ascertain that in the event of his attending the Ball he would receive the honor and attention due to his rank, and being satisfied on that point, your Memorialist accepted the invitation to the Ball for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations with the Governor. Had the Return of papers referred to contained your Memorialist's written reply to the message so sent to your Memorialist by Sir C. Trevelyan, and which reply is dated 7th June 1859, only three days subsequent to the Governor's Minute, it would have thereby been at once seen that the conclusion stated by the Governor in his Minute had arisen from some misunderstanding. On the Return in question being made, your Memorialist's Agents in England, under your Memorialist's authority, contradicted the conclusion so come to and reported by Madras Government; but the same Minute has been again printed, and placed last, in a further Return of papers obtained by your Memorialist from the Government of India, by order of the House of Commons during the present Session of Parliament, which has obliged your Memorialist to make special notice of the Minute in question in this Memorial. The written reply of your Memorialist to the message of Sir C. Trevelyan states, "with reference to certain instructions communicated by His Excellency through the Govern-"ment Agent in person on 20th ultimo, (20th May 1859,) on the subject of His Highness' "stipend," and then proceeds to lay before His Excellency an account of all that your Memorialist had done, from the time of the death of the late Nawaub, to assert your Memorialist's claim to his right of succession to the vacant Musnud, and submits his case to the favorable consideration of the Governor, with the view of his recommending it to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and concludes by informing His Excellency that your Memorialist had despatched the correspondence, connected with his claim to the Musnud, to England, that your Memorialist's claim might be brought before Parliament.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that he may be restored to, and confirmed in, all the rights, titles, dignities, revenues and property, belonging to him as the heir, representative and successor of the late Nawaub of the Carnatic, or that such redress may be adjudged to your Memorialist, as shall be doing justice between the Government of India and your Memorialist.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

TRIPLICANE, MADRAS,
8th August 1861.

(The Signature and Seal of the Memorialist.)
Done in the presence of me,
JANAY JAHAN KHAN,
Secretary to His Highness.

No. 20. ORDER THEREON, 11th October 1861, No. 444.

Ordered that the Memorial from His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur, with its enclosure, and the letter from the Government Agent at Chepauk, which accompanied it, be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in reference to the previous correspondence noted in the margin.

To Honorable Court, 20th November, No. 16 of 1855.
From do. to Government of India, 19th March, No. 15 of 1856.
To Secretary of State for India, 7th June, No. 18 of 1859.
From do. 8th December, No. 22 of 1859, para. 13.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following papers :—

No. 21. To His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George.

The humble Petition of ABOOL AYASH GHOOLAM Mahomed YAHYA NAKAVEE, Mooftee, Sudr Ameen of Guntoor.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That Munsoor-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, styled Gholam Ghouse Mootamid-ood-Dowlah Meer Samanee Khan Bahadoor Moontuzum Jung, in or about the year 1847, borrowed from Narrain Doss of Madras Soucar on the responsibility and security of your Petitioner's father Moolvie Syed Mahomed Abdool Vadood Oon Nakavee, who died in the year 1852, the sum of two thousand Arcot Rupees, to be repaid with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

That Munsoor-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor paid fifty Rupees on account of such loan but refused to pay the balance, whereby your Petitioner's father as his security became liable to pay the balance thereof to the Soucar, and was called upon by the Soucar to pay such balance.

That your Memorialist thereupon obtained a Decree from the Makhama Court of His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic bearing date the 26th January 1849, whereby it was awarded that Munsoor-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, should pay to the Soucar Narrain Doss the sum of 1,950 Arcot Rupees on account of his debt.

That notwithstanding such Decree the said Munsoor-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, still refused to pay the said balance of Rupees 1,950 and your Petitioner's father his surety was forced to pay the same.

That the said Munsoor-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor afterwards paid your Petitioner's father and your Petitioner since his father's death various small sums in the whole amounting to the sum of Rupees 1,321 in part repayment of the said sum of Rupees 1,950 paid by your Petitioner's father to the said Narrain Doss Soucar, leaving the sum of Rupees 629 and interest still due to your Petitioner.

That the last of such payments was made by the said Munsoor-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, to your Petitioner on the 16th March 1859, and he has since refused to make any further payments though frequently requested so to do.

That the said Munsoor-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, was one of the retainers of the late Nabob of the Carnatic who was protected from the process of the Civil and Criminal Courts by Act 1 of 1844, and his name is entered in Schedule C, annexed to Act 34 of 1858.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Excellency in Council that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to grant your Excellency in Council's consent in the form prescribed by Section II, of Act 39 of 1858, to an action being commenced and such Writs or process as may be necessary or advisable being sued forth by your Petitioner against the said Munsoor-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, for the recovery of his abovementioned claim and that such consent may be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to Government or that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to make such other order as to your Excellency may seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

MADRAS, *22nd August* 1861.

Referred for the report of the Government Agent at Chepauk.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

7th September 1861.

No. 22. From Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends ; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 24th September 1861, No. 1,205.

I have the honor to enclose a letter* from Munsur-ud-Dowlah Bahadoor in answer to Order of Government, dated 7th instant† in which he offers to pay off, by instalments, the unliquidated balance of Rupees 629 ; and declines to pay interest, as such was not awarded by the Court.

* Requested to be returned.

† Petition herewith returned.

2. I have the honor to mention that the award has been examined by me, and it merely decrees the sum of Rupees 1,950.

3. Under these circumstances, I beg to recommend that petitioner be informed that the instalments offered should be re-accepted, as before. The original award must be in possession of the claimant and on it the instalments must be duly noted.

From MUNSOOR-OOD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR; to E. G. BALFOUR, Esq., Government Agent at Chepauk, dated Madras, 19th September 1861.

After presenting my compliment, I have the honor to inform you that in reply to the petition presented by Abool Ayash Gholam Mahomed Yahya Sahib Nakavee, to the Honorable Government, and transmitted to me through your Office, I beg to state that I had borrowed the sum of Rupees 2,000 in 1840, for the Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor, who having failed to liquidate the said sum at the specified terms of the debt, I was obliged to meet the demand by borrowing from different parties on two occasions; and lastly from one Narrain Doss on note of hand in 1847, on the security of Petitioner's father.

This debt has not been incurred on my own account but for Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor, who has not yet paid a cash towards the debt.

I admit of having paid Rupees 50 at first and Rupees 1,321 on a monthly instalments of Rupees 20 (remitted at the Court) according to the *award* of the Makama Court and after the abolition of that Court the instalments were continued to Abool Ayash Gholam Mahomed Yahya Sahib Nakavee in small sums (Rupees 15) with the consent of the said party; but this amount of repayment has been entered on the Makama Court's award and not on the debt bond executed to Narrain Doss.

Jahhir Ally Khan Bahadoor the brother-in-law of the Abool Ayash Gholam Mahomed Yahya Sahib Nakavee, through whom the sums were remitted, informed me in the year 1859, that he will settle the matter at once if I were to pay Rupees 400 instead of Rupees 629 that was actually due, I answered that I am unable to pay Rupees 400 at once and I will liquidate the amount of Rupees 629 by instalments, but, *I never refused to pay the balance "on frequent request" as stated in the petition;* consequently, the delay has been caused by the said Jaghir Ally Khan Bahadoor refusing to receive the balance by instalments and to produce the note of hand executed by me to Narrain Doss.

I further beg to state that the interest claimed by the said Abool Ayash Gholam Mahomed Yahya Sahib Nakavee *was not allowed by the award of the said Makama Court* and therefore he is to receive only the principal.

I therefore returning the petition of Abool Ayash Gholam Mahomed Yahya Sahib Nakavee pray that you will recommend to the Honorable Government to issue orders to the said Abool Ayash Gholam Mahomed Yahya Sahib Nakavee to receive the balance by monthly instalments, as I hitherto, after abolition of the said Court he used to receive from me, as also you will be pleased to forward the reply of mine to Government with your favourable report on the subject.

No. 33. ORDER THEREON, 11th October 1861, No. 445.

In the foregoing letter the Government Agent at Chepauk reports that Munsur-ud-Dowlah has signified his readiness to resume payment of the balance due to the Petitioner by monthly instalments, but has declined to pay interest, on the ground that such was not awarded by the Mahakamah Court. The Government however think that interest should be paid from March 1859, when payment of the instalments ceased, and they desire that the Agent will offer to Munsur-ud-Dowlah the option of paying the interest so due, or of permission being given to the Petitioner, to sue him in Court for the recovery of the debt.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following Petition :—

No. 24. To the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

The humble Petition of MAHA DEVA ROW,
Sirday Havildar in the Native Infantry of
His late Highness Maha Rajah of Tanjore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

That with due respect I beg to represent to your Lordship with full hope of obtaining justice from your Excelleney.

I beg leave to state that when I proceeded to Benares on pilgrimage, I have purchased two pairs of shoes with different colours for Rupees 200, because they were made with pure gold, I have sold it to His late Highness Seevajee Maha Rajah of Tanjore, who ordered the Sirkeel to pay me the sum of Pagodas 100; he protracted from paying it to me and in the meantime, His late Highness departed this life. Afterwards when I demanded the Sirkeel to pay me the said sum he began to return other shoes, to which I told him that as they are not the shoes which I have sold to His late Highness, I will not take them; afterwards he sent them to the Police Officer of His late Highness to restore them to me and receive my receipt for it; he directed me to take them, I told him that I will not take them, because they are not belonged to me, thereupon I presented two Petitions to the Government Agent on the subject who referred them to the Police Ameen, he also said to take them—to which I refused to take them ; upon the arrival of the Commissioner he published a Proclamation to all the debtors of the Rajah to appear and present Petitions, I then presented Petition to him, who also directed me to take them, to which I refused to take them.

I therefore humbly beg your Lordship will be pleased to cause an order to pay me the said sum, because I have purchased them on acccount of the Rajah and sold them to the Rajah.

For which act of justice I as in duty bound shall ever pray.

TANJORE,
21st August 1861.

No. 5,199.

Transferred to the Secretary to the Government, Fort Saint George, for disposal.

By Order, &c.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
21st September 1861.

(Signed). C. U. AITCHISON,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 25. ORDER THEREON, 11th October 1861, No. 446.

Communicated to the Government Agent, Tanjore, for his report.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 26. Read the following letter from V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Political Agent, Poodoocottah ; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madura, 9th September 1861, No. 64.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Rajah of Poodoocottah, which I request you will do me the favor of delivering to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor of Madras.

To His Excellency the Honorable Sir WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c., Governor of Fort Saint George.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Having some time past had the pleasure of learning that your Excellency has gone to the Neilgherry Hills and that it is your Excellency's intention to visit the Southern Provinces under the Presidency on your Excellency's way back to Madras, I do myself the honor of addressing

these few lines to request that your Excellency will be so kind as to favor me with a visit in my Capital. I have taken this earliest opportunity of making this request, fearing lest if it reaches your Excellency after you have arranged the plan of your haltings on your way, your Excellency would find some difficulty to alter it.

As your Excellency is perfectly well aware of the important services rendered by my ancestors to the British Government on many difficult and trying occasions, it is, I think, hardly necessary to dilate at large on this subject. Being a descendant of such a family, I feel assured that your Excellency will be kindly disposed to comply with my request.

Your Excellency's kind condescension will confer on me the highest obligation.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) RAJAH RAMACHENDRA TONDIMAN BAHADOOR,
Rajah of Poodoocottah.

MADURA,
CAMP RAMAISWERAM,
30th August 1861.

No. 27. To RAJAH RAMACHENDRA TONDIMAN BAHADOOR, Rajah of Poodoocottah, dated Fort Saint George, 11th October 1861, No. 447.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter inviting me to visit you, during my tour, at your principal town and am much gratified with this proof of your regard. I regret that I am unable on this occasion to visit the Southern Provinces of the Presidency, but hope that I shall have on opportunity before long of becoming personally acquainted with the representation of a Family so long and so honorably distinguished by its fidelity and attachment to the British Government.

With best wishes for your welfare and happiness.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

No. 28. To the Political Agent, Poodoocottah, dated Fort Saint Gecrge, 11th October 1861, No. 448.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, No. 64 and its enclosure, and to forward to you, for delivery to Rajah Ramachendra Tondiman Bahadoor, the accompanying letter from the Honorable the Governor, in reply to the one addressed to His Excellency. A copy is enclosed for your information.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 29. Read the following letter from SAHIBOO BEE; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 30th September 1861.

Not being able to obtain any redress of my grievance, either from Doctor Balfour, Commissioner and Agent at Chepauk or from the Government, I humbly beg to enclose a Memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and to entreat the favor of your forwarding it to that authority by the earliest opportunity; or should the Government see fit on the representation therein made to direct the payment to me of the arrears of Pension which I claim; I do not wish in that case that the Memorial should be sent to England but to be returned to me, for which I would humbly thank you.

To the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES WOOD, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The humble Memorial of SAHIBOO BEE, lately a Carnatic Stipendiary on the list of Pensioners Proper of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That your Memorialist was admitted as a Pensioner on account of services rendered by her relatives to the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and that her name was included in the list of such Pensioners furnished by the Dewan of the Durbar to the Government Agent at Chepauk; and that after due examination of the cases of the parties entered in that list, the Agent struck out certain names who he considered were not "Pensioners Proper." Your Memorialist's name continued therefore in the list, and having some time after applied for a Bonus, the Agent recommended her request and obtained for her the payment of the amount authorized by the rules in exchange for a Pension of three Rupees a month.

2. About the same period a notice was published by the Government Agent at Chepauk requiring all Pensioners of the Sircar to appear in person or by Vakeel for their identification and the payment of the arrears due to them during the Nabob's life-time. Your Memorialist accordingly applied to the Agent by her Vakeel for the payment of the arrears due to her, amounting to Rupees 111, and she received in reply a simple endorsement on her Petition viz., "not a Pensioner," without any other reason being assigned for rejecting her claim.

3. Your Memorialist humbly begs to represent that after the death of her father Junnoo Sahib, the Tutor of the Grand-children of the Nabob Wallajah's brother Abdool Wahab Khan, a Pension of 5 Rupees a month was granted to his family, consisting of two members, viz., your Memorialist herself and her mother. On the death of her mother which occurred a few days after the late Nabob's accession to the Musnud, her share of two Rupees was resumed by the Sircar and the remaining portion of three Rupees was continued to your Memorialist.

4. Your Memorialist was recognized as a "Pensioner Proper" both by the Government Agent at Chepauk and the Honorable the Governor in Council by being pensioned in common with other Pensioners on the full amount of her allowance agreeably to the Orders of Government, dated 19th March 1857, and the rejection of her claim to the arrears due to her is therefore contrary to the Agent's original decision and recognition of your Memorialist as a "Pensioner Proper," and opposed to every principle of equity and justice inasmuch as all other Pensioners have been paid their arrears according to the Orders of Government, dated the 17th March 1859.

5. Your Memorialist is not an importunate widow, for she has with great patience appealed to Government for more than a year for the redress of her grievance; but she has always received in reply an endorsement about certain Petition rules which she cannot understand, and thus your Memorialist is up to this time deprived of what is actually due to her and kept out of the receipt of so small a sum as 111 Rupees, the payment of which from the Public Treasury would be to Government like a drop in the ocean, but to your poor and distressed Memorialist it would be an ocean of ease and comfort, whereby all her little wants in her old age would be relieved.

6. Your Memorialist therefore most humbly prays that Her Majesty's Government will be graciously pleased to take all the circumstances of her case into favorable consideration and issue the necessary orders to the Madras Government to pay the arrears of Pension due to her as above mentioned, amounting to Rupees one hundred and eleven.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

MADRAS,
30th September 1861.

(Signed) SAHIBOO BEE.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 11th October 1861, No. 449.

Ordered that one copy of the Memorial be forwarded to the Government Agent at Chepauk for report on the Petitioner's claim, in reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 17th March 1859, No. 174, paragraph 12, which authorized the Agent to settle the arrears due to Pensioners.

2. It is observed from the Agent's report of the 24th December 1857, No. 341, that the Petitioner's name is not among those who were struck out of the list of "Pensioners Proper" as having been improperly entered there, and that she is still borne on that list as No. 1,647, in receipt of a pension of three Rupees per mensem, which has since been commuted into a bonus.

Order of Government, dated 27th January 1858, No. 68.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 31. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent of Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 27th September 1861, No. 341.

I have the honor to report, for the Orders of Government, that Ammanu Ammani Sahib, the betrothed wife of the late Pretapsingji at Madhiarjune, but whose marriage was never consummated, and who is in receipt of a monthly allowance of Rupees 350, has addressed me stating that her health is somewhat impaired and requesting me to forward the enclosed Petition for submission to Government. The prayer of the lady is that a certain sum may be sanctioned by Government for her funeral expenses in the event of her demise.

The Government were pleased in their Proceedings of the marginal date, to sanction respectively the sum of Rupees 1,300* and 1,500,† on account of the funeral expenses of M. Rajah Ammani Sahib and M. Yemunaboyi Sahib, members of the said Rajah's family; but looking to the relationship in which the present Petitioner stands to the family, I would beg to recommend that a sum not exceeding Rupees 750 should be granted *her* for the purposes in question.

* Extract Minutes of Consultation, 22nd March 1853, No. 127.
† ,, ,, ,, ,, 16th ,, 1859, ,, 171.

To His Excellency SIR W. T. DENSION, K. C. B., the Governor in Council.

The humble address of AMMANOO AMMANEE SAIB, occupying the Palace at Madhiarjune.

With sentiments of highest respect and submission, I most humbly take the liberty to represent that by attack of severe illness since of late I have been too week and it is beyond the reach of human faculty to ascertain the state of life in the hands of Divine Providence, a fact not unknown to the Government. I consider to be the daughter of the Honorable Government, and under their protection. I possess no other property save the pension continued to be paid to me by the Government, which circumstance may be manifest to them. I further beg to observe that a present of Rupees 1,500 had been made to Matosree Yamoonaboyee Saib, on account of her funeral expenses and her obsequies were performed with it, and Matosree Rajammannee Saib, who is still alive has on her application obtained a previous sanction for Rupees 1,300 on account of her funeral expenses. The benevolence of the Government has further been extended by a grant of Rupees 2,500 on account of the marriage of Rodhaboyee's daughter. With respect to me, I would feel easy and composed in my mind by the concession of a like bounty by the gracious Government. When my health is recovered by the mercy of God, I am to communicate what are my other objects to the Agent of the Government at Tanjore, and obtain their order.

I therefore most submissively entreat the kindness of your Excellency to sanction an amount on account of my funeral expenses.

MADHIARJUNE, *12th August* 1861.

No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 11th October 1861, No. 450.

Resolved that the Government Agent at Tanjore, be authorized in the event of the demise of Ammanu Ammani Sahib, to disburse the sum of Rupees (750) seven hundred and fifty, (as recommended by him) for her funeral expenses.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 33. Read the following letter from Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Quilon, 3rd October 1861, No. 50.

I have the honor to report for the information of Government, the following occurrences:—

1. The late Residency Treasurer of Quilon died on the 21st ultimo, when Colonel Stevenson the Officer Commanding Quilon, closed the Treasury, reporting the circumstance to me.

2. In a letter dated 23rd idem, No. 1,392, I directed the Assistant Treasurer to assume charge of the Treasury, forwarding to me a report of the amount of cash in Rupees and other coins under charge.

3. The Assistant Treasurer in a letter dated 26th idem, reported having assumed charge, and that there was a deficiency of Company's Rupees 19,961-11-7, which intelligence reached me on the 30th ultimo.

4. On this, I sent an express letter, No. 1,434, dated 30th idem, to the Officer Commanding Quilon, requesting him to close the Treasury.

5. I left Trevandrum on the 1st October, reaching Quilon the same night.

6. On the 2nd instant, in No. 1,438, I wrote to the Officer Commanding Qulion, requesting him to assemble a Committee of Officers, to examine the Treasury and institute an inquiry, to discover when, and in what manner, the deficiency reported took place.

7. The Committee referred to, has been appointed and commenced its inquiries this day.

8. The correspondence which took place from the first mention of deceased Treasurer's illness up to this date is annexed.

9. It will be observed that when the Assistant Treasurer reported the deficiency, it was admitted by a paper under the signature of the brother of the late Treasurer from whom (viz., the brother) he received the key and took over charge.

10. The reason of his taking over charge from this person, will appear in the annexed letters, from which it will be seen that the brother of deceased, had, after some demur on my part, been permitted, at his brother's request, to act during deceased's illness and on deceased's responsibility.

11. This permission dated the 20th could have reached him only a few hours, if at all, before his brother's death, which occurred on the 21st ultimo, but it accounts for his having given over charge of the Treasury to the Assistant Treasurer.

From Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge; to the Officer Commanding 45th Regiment N. I., Quilon, dated 2nd October 1861, No. 1,438.

No 1,434, dated 30th ultimo, requesting to close the Residency Treasury.

With reference to my letter No. and subject as per margin, I have the honor to request that you would appoint a Committee to examine the Treasury under my charge and to make a thorough investigation so as to discover, if possible, when and in what manner the deficiency reported took place.

2. I shall give every assistance in my power to the Committee by affording access to the Treasury accounts and records.

3. Enclosed is copy of correspondence as per margin which took place, during the illness and subsequent to the death of the late Treasurer. I also beg to annex a Memorandum which may be useful to the Committee.

From the	Residency Treasurer Quilon, to the Assistant Resident, dated	12th Sept. 1861.
,,	Assistant Resident, to Treasurer, No. 1,352,	17th ,, ,,
,,	Treasurer, to Assistant Resident,	17th ,, ,,
,,	Asst. Resdt., to the Officer Comg. 45th Regt. N. I., No. 1,378,	28th ,, ,,
,,	do. to Residency Treasurer, No. 1,383,	20th ,, ,,
,,	Officer Commanding Quilon, to Assistant Resident, No. 367,	21st ,, ,,
,,	Assistant Resident, to Officer Commanding, No. 1,391,	23rd ,, ,,
,,	Assistant Residency Treasurer, to Assistant Resident,	21st ,, ,,
,,	Assistant Resident, to Assistant Treasurer, No. 1,392,	23rd ,, ,,
,,	Assistant Treasurer, to Assistant Resident,	26th ,, ,,
,,	Assistant Treasurer, to Assistant Resident,	28th ,, ,,
,,	Assistant Resident, to Officer Commanding Quilon, No. 1,434,	30th ,, ,,

From P. CANDASAWMY PILLAY, Residency Treasurer; to Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge, Trevandrum, dated Quilon, 12th September 1861.

I humbly beg leave to submit to your honor's kind notice that I am rather unwell owing to the effects of Boils and Gout to which I am subject since a few days, and that fearing my indisposition would perhaps hinder the usual speed of business, I respectfully entreat your honor will, in consideration of my and my late father's long services, be humanely pleased to allow my brother Soobaraya Pillay (who assists me since my illness) to do my duty under the responsibility of my Security till I am recovered; I further beg to state that I shall supervise the execution of orders be duly attended to. Should your honor be graciously pleased to take my prayers into consideration and comply with the same, I shall ever feel extremely thankful.

No. 1,352.

MEMORANDUM.

In reply to the Residency Treasurer's letter dated 12th instant, he is informed that the Assistant Resident cannot allow Soobaraya Pillay to do his duties. Candasawmy Pillay must continue signing all papers and bear the responsibility of his situation unless actually incapacitated by ill health, which should be vouched for by a Medical Certificate.

(Signed) C. M. WHITE, Captain,
Asst. Resdt. in Charge.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, TREVANDRUM,
17th September 1861.

From P. CANDASAWMY PILLAY, Residency Treasurer; to the Assistant Resident in charge, Trevandrum, dated Quilon, 17th September 1861.

I most humbly beg leave to report your honor that for the last 4 days from the severity of my present sickness, of which I have submitted your honor on the 12th instant, I am totally confined to my bed and unable even to move myself either to the right or left, and consequently the most part of business is left in arrears. I therefore most respectfully crave your honor will be graciously pleased to take my painful case into consideration and grant me leave to remain at home and permit my brother Soobaraya Pillay to act for me under my own responsibility until I shall be able to resume my duty. For which act of unbounded kindness, I shall ever feel extremely grateful.

From Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge; to the Officer Commanding 45th Regiment N. I., Quilon, dated Trevandrum, 20th September 1861, No. 1,378.

The Residency Treasurer at Quilon having reported himself as incapacitated by ill health for the discharge of his duties, I have the honor to request that you would favor me with a Certificate of the state of his health from the Medical Officer in charge of the Regiment under your Command.

No. 1,383.

MEMORANDUM.

The Assistant Resident in Charge having understood from the Treasurer's brother's letter to the Manager of the Office that he is in a precarious state of health, the Residency Treasurer is directed to request his brother Soobaraya Pillay to act for him on his responsibility and sign the necessary papers, &c.

(Signed) C. M. WHITE, Captain,
Asst. Resdt. in Charge.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, TREVANDRUM,
20th September 1861.

From Colonel D. H. STEVENSON, Commanding Quilon; to the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, Trevandrum, dated Quilon, 21st September 1861, No. 367.

The death of the Treasurer last night having been reported to me and as he was the only person here, who according to the orders in force was to be allowed to open the Treasury, I have

caused instructions to be given to the guard not to allow the place to be opened on any pretext until some one shall arrive duly appointed by you to perform the duties of the late Treasurer. I have the honor to request that such a person may be sent *as soon as possible,* as until his arrival the pay of the Regiment which is now due cannot be issued.

From Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge; to the Officer Commanding 45th Regiment N. I., Quilon, dated Trevandrum, 23rd September 1861, No. 1,391.

In reply to your letter No. 367 of the 21st instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have this day sent instructions authorizing M. Narrainsawmy Naik, the Assistant Treasurer, to assume and conduct the duties of Treasurer until further orders, may I therefore request that you will allow him to have access to the Treasury.

From M. NARRAINSAWMY, Assistant Treasurer; to Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge, Trevandrum, dated Quilon, 21st September 1861.

I humbly beg leave to report to your honor that the Residency Treasurer at Quilon, P. Candasawmy Pillay, died this morning at 1 o'clock.

No. 1,392.

MEMORANDUM.

The Assistant Resident in charge has received the Assistant Treasurer's report of the demise of the Residency Treasurer on the morning of the 21st instant.

2. The Assistant Resident directs the Assistant Treasurer to assume charge of the Office of Treasurer until further orders and sign all papers, &c., connected with his transactions in the Treasury, and he is particularly directed to be very careful and also to transmit all accounts, &c., punctually to the Resident's Office.

3. The Assistant Treasurer will at once report having taken over charge, mentioning in his report the amount of Treasure under charge in Company's Rupees, and other coins.

(Signed) C. M. WHITE, Captain,
Asst. Resdt. in Charge.

TREVANDRUM,
23rd September 1861.
To the Assistant Residency Treasurer, Quilon.

From M. NARRAINSAWMY NAIDOO, Assistant Residency Treasurer in charge; to Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge, Trevandrum, dated Quilon, 26th September 1861.

I humbly beg leave to inform your honor that I have on the receipt of your honor's Memorandum, No. 1,392 of the 23rd instant, directing me to assume the charge of the Office of Treasurer, caused Soobaraya Pillay, the brother of the late Treasurer Candasawmy Pillay, to open the Treasury as it was unopened from the 15th instant, for my transacting the business of the Office as directed. I am now engaged in examining minutely the amount of the Treasury both public and private from the 25th instant, and so soon as I finish the examination I shall submit my report on the subject. I further beg to say that I shall allude to the instructions I am otherwise directed.

From M. NARRAINASAWMY NAIDOO, Assistant Treasurer in charge; to Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge, Trevandrum, dated Quilon, 28th September 1861.

I most respectfully beg leave to bring to your honor's notice, that I have yesterday completed my examination of all the Coins in the Residency Treasury and find a difference of Rupees 19,961-11-7 in the general total as per Memorandum which accompanies the Memorandum of Coins and Private, in deposit in the Treasury forwarded herewith, a copy of the above has been delivered to Soobaraya Pillay and I received the keys of the Treasury from him.

I have also attached his receipt on the subject.

From Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge; to the Officer Commanding Quilon, dated Trevandrum, 30th September 1861, No. 1,434.

Having this day received a report from the Assistant Treasurer of a deficiency in the Treasury, I have the honor to request that you will close Treasury, allowing no one to have access to it. I leave this for Quilon immediately to inquire into the matter.

I have delivered the charge to M. Narrainsawmy Naidoo, Assistant Treasurer in charge, the sum of Company's Rupees (2,68,416-13-5) two lacs sixty-eight thousand four hundred and sixteen, Annas thirteen, Pice five.

QUILON,
28th September 1861.

(Signed) P. SOOBARAYA PILLAY,
Brother of Candasawmy Pillay, late Treasurer.

	RS. A.P.
Balance remaining in the Treasury as per Report of the 14th September 1861.	2,88,378- 9-0
Total amount remaining in the Treasury on my taking the charge from Soobaraya Pillay on the 25th September as per Memorandum of Coins...	2,68,416-13-5
Difference in the Treasury.	19,961-11-7

(Signed) M. NARRAINSAWMY NAIDOO,
Assistant Treasurer in Charge.

QUILON,
28th September 1861.

Memorandum of Coins composing the Balance remaining in the Treasury on the 25th September 1861.

The name of Coins.	No. of Coins.			Rate of Conversion of 100 Pieces.			Total Rupees.			Grand Total.		
Gold Coins.												
Gold Anentaroy fanams ...	536			28	1	4	150	7	3			
Gold Mohur	1			0	0	0	15	0	0			
							—	—	—	165	7	3
Silver Coins.												
Spanish Dollars	58			512	4	6	123	1	11			
Surat whole Rupees	11			100	0	0	11	0	0			
Do. half do.	41			50	0	0	20	8	0			
New Co.'s whole Rupees ...	2,21,350	3	6	100	0	0	2,21,350	3	6			
Do. half do. ...	2,802			50	0	0	1,401	0	0			
Do. quarter do. ...	1,751			25	0	0	437	12	0			
Madras whole do. ...	2,844			100	0	0	2,844	0	0			
Do. half do. ...	123			50	0	0	61	8	0			
Do. quarter do. ...	39			25	0	0	9	12	0			
Tellicherry Fanams	7,010			20	0	0	1,402	0	0			
Double Annas	1,207			12	8	0	150	14	0			
Single do.	66			6	4	0	4	2	0			
Travancore Chuckroms ...	11,48,509-10						40,298	9	4			
							—	—	—	2,68,114	6	9
Copper Coins.												
6 Six Pice Copper Tuddy.	462			3	2	0	14	7	0			
4 Four do. do. do.	352			2	1	4	7	6	0			
3 Three do. do. do.	502			1	9	0	7	13	6			
2 Two do. do. do.	686			1	0	8	7	2	4			
1 One do. do. do.	31			0	8	4	0	2	7			
Travancore Copper Cash ...	45,600						100	0	0			
							—	—	—	136	15	5
							Rupees...			2,68,416	13	5

QUILON,
28th September 1861.

(Signed) M. NARRAINSAWMY NAIDOO,
Assistant Treasurer in Charge.

Memorandum of Private funds, &c., deposited in the Treasury.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cottayum College property	6,080	10	2
Mr. Maltby's	200	2	10
Doctor Ross...	702	8	0
Famine Relief Fund	3,383	5	3
Rupees...	10,366	10	3

Silver things.

Silver Peon's Sticks	2
Do. Rose-water Bottles	2
Do. Itter Pots with Spoon and Plate complete...	1
Do. Chandal Pot...	1
Do. Plate	1
Do. Cloves Box	1
Do. Peons' Belts	6
Do. Handle of Fans	2

(Signed) M. NARRAINSAWMY NAIDOO,
Assistant Treasurer in Charge.

QUILON,
28th September 1861.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) C. M. WHITE, Captain,
Assistant Resident in Charge.

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 14th October 1861, No. 451.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following papers :—

No. 35. From Major F. H. SCOTT, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army ; to Colonel H. MARSHALL, Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 4th September 1861, No. 68-206.

I have the honor, by order of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, to request you will inform me, whether the continuance of the Detachment of Native Infantry at Tanjore is likely to be of such duration as to make it desirable to repair the place of Arms now occupied by it.

2. The Chief Engineer states, that the cost will amount to 85 Rupees which exceeds ¼th the value of the building, and, therefore, not within his competence to sanction.

Referred to the Political Department.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
7th September 1861.

Referred to the Government Agent and Magistrate of Tanjore for his report.

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
Depy. Secy. to Government.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
16th September 1861.

No. 36. From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Magistrate of Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vellum, 27th September 1861, No. 270.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Order* of Government, dated the 16th September, forwarding a letter from the Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army and calling upon me to report on the probable continuance of the Detachment of the 15th Native Infantry at Tanjore.

* Herewith returned.

In reply I beg to state that, as Magistrate, I have long since been of opinion that the presence of the Detachment is not required for the maintenance of the public peace. It is, however, for the Government to determine whether, in consideration of the large amount of property located in the Palace, it is desirable to retain a Military Guard or not, but my own opinion is that the safe custody of this property may be, with confidence, entrusted to the new Police. Should the Government determine on withdrawing the Detachment, an addition to the Police Force of not less than 35 men will be indispensably necessary.

No. 37. ORDER THEREON, 15th October 1861, No. 453.

Ordered that the report of the Magistrate of Tanjore be communicated through the Military Department to the Deputy Quarter Master General in reference to the enquiry contained in his letter of the 4th ultimo, No. 68. As it appears that the withdrawal of the Detachment of Native Infantry at Tanjore will involve the employment of 35 extra Police Peons, the Government think that it would be more economical to repair at a cost of 85 Rupees the building now occupied by it.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 38. Read the following letter from Colonel R. N. FAUNCE, Commanding Nair Brigade; to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, dated Trevandrum, 24th September 1861.

I have the honor to request information as to whether in event of my electing "Staff" under the new rules, whereby I should be at once promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, I would be allowed to retain my present Command. As this is a question vitally affecting my future prospects I respectfully request an early reply.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 424.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief has the honor to submit the within letter for the Orders of Government.

(By Order,)

(Signed) C. COOKE, Lieutenant Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
4th October 1861.

Referred to the Political Department.

(Signed) H. MAHSHALL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
4th October 1861.

No. 39. ORDER THEREON, 14th October 1861, No. 454.

Ordered that the following Telegram be despatched.

" From Secretary to Government, Madras.

To Colonel Faunce, Trevandrum, *viâ* Cochin.

Your promotion will not affect your retention of office, but the allowances will remain unaltered."

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 40. Read the following letter from GEORGE THORNHILL, Esq., Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Masulipatam, 9th October 1861, No. 26.

With reference to my letter dated 25th ultimo, No. 23, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Marjoribanks has arrived this morning safely at Hyderabad, and delivered the package containing the Insignia for the Nizam to the Resident.

No. 41. ORDER THEREON, 15th October 1861, No. 455.

Ordered that the following Telegraph Message be forwarded to the Supreme Government.

" From Secretary to Government of Madras.

To Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta, Bengal.

Mr. Marjoribanks, Deputy Collector, who was sent to Hyderabad in charge of the Insignia of the " Star of India" for the Nizam, arrived there safely on the morning of the ninth instant, and delivered the package to the Resident."

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 42. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent of Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 2nd October 1861, No. 343.

It is with regret, I have the honor to report for the information of Government that the infant son of the Princess and of Saccaram Sahib, died at Tanjore yesterday evening.

No. 43. ORDER THEREON, 16th October 1861, No. 457.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 44. Read the following letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Chetterpoor, 30th September 1861, No. 186.

With reference to Order of Government dated 19th instant, No. 403, directing me to furnish an escort of 150 men to Captain McNeill while on his tour in the Maliahs, I have the honor to remind the Government that the Sibbundies have been incorporated with the Police, * and that the armed reserve numbering 350 men is under the order of the Inspector General. About one half of the body has been allotted for different out-posts leaving the remainder for reliefs. There may probably therefore be difficulty in furnishing any escort this year.

* Since the 1st September.

No. 45. ORDER THEREON, 17th October 1861, No. 458.

The Agent will have learnt from the Order of Government No. 434, dated the 5th instant, that he is to enlist the number of men required to furnish the Escort for Captain McNeill. He will report the probable monthly expense of this Escort for communication to the Government of India.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following Petition :—

No. 46. To the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble Petition of NAGOJEE APPAGEE NAICK, residing at the Street of Raja Gopala Samy Covil, within the Fort of Tanjore, now residing at the Street of Pooja Mandabum at Trivady.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

That with due respect I beg to represent to your Excellency that H. D. Phillips, Esq., the then Commissioner of Tanjore sent me a letter in Tamil that the Right Honorable the Supreme Government passed decision on the 9th July 1860 that Rupees 16,200 due to me by the Rajah of Tanjore may be paid to me.

While there are Rupees 23,850 with its interests due to me by the Rajah of Tanjore which I have lent in ready money to the late Rajah, most part of it was deducted although a decision was passed to pay me Rupees 16,200, yet as it was not paid to me for the purpose of enabling me to satisfy my debtors from whom I borrowed the amount referred above and lent it to the late Rajah, one of them instituted a suit in the Court of His late Highness against me and after obtaining a decree in his favour, he presented a motion to the Judge in the Zillah Court to execute the decree; I was thereupon confined in the Jail, all my estates to the amount of Rupees 20,000 were exposed into public auction to the amount of Rupees 7,000 and odd and in consequence of which I have sustained great losses by having disposed for lower price, the other debtors intend to institute suits against me in the Court.

In consequence of inconveniences to which I am now subjected by the other debtors, I have on the 25th May 1861 submitted a Petition to your Excellency soliciting to cause an order to pay me the said sum according to the decision for which an endorsement was sent to me thus :

" No. 1620 of 1861.

" Government on the 12th October 1860 made reference in Petitioner's favor to the Secretary " to Government of India and as yet no reply had been received. Petitioner is informed that " while Government regrets the inconvenience to which he represents he has been exposed, they " are unable to comply with his request and order the payment of the Rupees 16,200 claimed by " him until such payment has been duly sanctioned by the Government of India.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
27TH JUNE 1861."

When I submitted a Petition to the Right Honorable the Supreme Government, an endorsement was sent to me thus :

" No. 4,079. Returned to the Petitioner with intimation that no trace of any order for the payment of Rupees 16,200 can be found, and that he should apply to the Government of Madras."

I therefore humbly beg your Excellency will be pleased to cause an order that the sum of Rupees 16,200 may be paid to me according to the decision.

For which act of humanity, I as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

TANJORE,
28th August 1861.

No. 47. ORDER THEREON, 17th October 1861, No. 459.

Nagoji Appaji Naick repeats the subject matter of his Petition No. 1,620 of 1861 setting forth his claim on the late Tanjore Rajah for Rupees 16,200, and with reference to the Order of Government thereon, dated the 27th June 1861, he now explains that, having himself addressed a Petition on the same subject to the Government of India direct, he has been informed in reply that " no trace of any order for payment of Rupees 16,200 to him can be found," and he is again referred to this Government.

2. The Government observe that Petitioner's name appears as No. 6 on the list of " claims against the late Rajah of Tanjore preferred to the Commissioner in person" which was forwarded with a recommendation for sanction to the Government of India along with this Government's letter No. 608 dated the 12th October 1860. No reply has yet been received to that, and other communications relating to subjects connected with the late Tanjore Raj, and the Government resolve again to draw the attention of the Government of India to those letters with a view to the matter being disposed of at an early date. Copy of the foregoing Petition will at the same time be forwarded for the information and orders of the Government of India.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 48. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort Saint George, 17th October 1861, No. 460.

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to forward for the information and Orders of the Government of India the accompanying copy of a Petition addressed to this Government by Nagoji Appaji Naick, one of the creditors of the late Tanjore Rajah, the amount of whose claim (Rupees 16,200) was recommended for sanction in the letter from this Government to the Government of India dated the 12th October 1860, No. 608; Petitioner's name will be observed placed No. 6 on the list of " claims preferred to the Commissioner in person" which formed one of the Appendices of the above quoted letter.

No. 2,531 of 1861.

2. I am further instructed again to draw the attention of the Government of India to the various letters of this Government noted in the margin on the subject of the payment of the debts of the late Rajah of Tanjore, the pensioning of his family and servants, and the disposal of the other questions connected with the extinction of the Tanjore Raj. The delay in the settlement of these matters bears very heavily on the creditors, and the speedy arrangement of the affairs of the Tanjore Raj is for many reasons highly desirable. The favor of early instructions on all the points referred to in the letters of this Government is therefore requested.

25th February 1860, No. 98.
5th May 1860, Nos. 292 and 294.
12th Oct. „ No. 608.
19th Oct. „ 620.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 49. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Magistrate of Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 2nd October 1861, No. 278.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter* of 17th ultimo, I have the honor to forward the Certificate of pensioned Trooper Goolam Hoossain, No. 24,048, therein referred to, and which, under the circumstances already brought to notice, I would take leave to recommend should be cancelled.

* *Political Department.*

No. 50. ORDER THEREON, 18th October 1861, No. 462.

Forwarded to the Military Department. The pensioned Trooper, it is observed, was convicted of being implicated in the late robbery at the Palace at Tanjore, and "sentenced to one "year's imprisonment and 200 Rupees fine."

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 51. Read the following letter from Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 2nd October 1861, No. 1,230.

I have the honor to represent that to Carnatic Stipendiary No. 411 Ahmud Hoossain Khan, under that name, Rupees 7-7 per mensem was granted by Extract Minutes of Consultation No. 9, dated 4th January 1839.

2. He has represented that the title as per margin* was granted to him by Nabob Azim-ud-Dowlah Bahadoor and asks permission to have his name so recorded.

* *Ahmud Hoossain Khan Bahadoor.*

3. On searching the Records, it is shown that, on 29th December 1805, the titles of Khan Bahadoor were bestowed on him, and I have the honor to recommend that permission be given to him for their employment, in future, and recognition of same in the Offices of Account and Audit, under the name and titles of Ahmud Hoossain Khan Bahadoor.

No. 52. ORDER THEREON, 18th October 1861, No. 463.

Permission granted accordingly.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 53. Read the following letter from Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 7th October 1861, No. 1,242.

I have the honor to report, that I have this day delivered over charge to Captain R. S. Wilson, of the Office of the Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

No. 54. ORDER THEREON, 19th October 1861, No. 464.

Surgeon Major Balfour will be informed that the Government fully appreciate his long and zealous services as their Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of the Carnatic Stipends.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following Petition :—

No. 55. TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, FORT SAINT GEORGE.

The humble Petition of PILEMAN SAHIB of Madras, Tailor.

SHEWETH,

That His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Ameer-ool-Oomrah Oomdut-ool-Moolk Ussud-ood-Dowlah Mohummud Ally Khan Bahadoor Zoolfakhar Jung was indebted to one Rujjub Allee of Cashmere in the sum of one thousand and seven hundred Rupees, and as a security for such sum he the said Prince Azeem Jah on the eleventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, executed an acknowledgment to the said Rujjub Allee promising to pay such sum within four months from the date thereof.

That the said Rujjub Allee being in want of funds for his own purposes transferred such acknowledgment to your Petitioner for a valuable consideration by an endorsement written on the back of such acknowledgment of the said Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor.

That after the said Promissory Note was transferred over to your Petitioner by the said Rujjub Allee, your Petitioner applied to the Government Agent at Chepauk requesting him as such Agent to apply to the said Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor for payment of what was due to your Petitioner as the holder of such acknowledgment.

That the said Government Agent forwarded your Petitioner's application to the said Prince Azeem Jah and requested his attention to your Petitioner's demand and payment of what was due to your Petitioner in respect of such acknowledgment.

That the said Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor on the fifth of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in reply to such communication wrote as follows:

"That the amount claimed by Pileman Sahib, No. 170, is not correct, as the Record shows "the correct amount is Rupees one thousand six hundred and fifteen."

That your Petitioner has often applied to the said Prince Azeem Jah for payment of what is due by him, but he refuses to make such payment.

That there is a large sum of money in the Treasury of Fort Saint George, belonging to the said Prince Azeem Jah, being arrears of allowance not drawn by him.

That the said Prince Azeem Jah is exempted from the process of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras under Act No. 1 of 1844 and Act No. 37 of 1858.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Excellency in Council, that your Excellency will be pleased to order payment of what is due to your Petitioner and acknowledged by the said Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, or that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to grant your Excellency in Council's consent in the form prescribed by Section I of Act No. 39 of 1858, to an action being commenced and such writs or process as may be necessary or advisable being sued forth by your Petitioner against the said Prince Azeem Jah for the recovery of what is due to your Petitioner, and that such consent may be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government, or that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to make such other order as to your Excellency may seem meet. And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

MADRAS,
16*th September* 1861.

No. 56. ORDER THEREON, 19th October 1861, No. 465.

The Government decline to comply with either of the Petitioner's requests.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 57. Read the following letter from Rajah STREE YAIKOJEE; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 4th October 1861.

I had on the 20th April 1859, submitted to this Government a letter to the address of the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for India, giving cover to a copy of Petition to the Imperial Parliament, which my Agents in England were about to present to that body.

It was found inconvenient for my Agents in England to present the Petition in the Sessions of 1859, while they were prepared to submit in the Sessions of the following year 1860; the letters of the Governor General, dated 20th April and 10th May 1860, and the reply thereto of the Secretary of State for India, dated 26th July 1860, made them render unnecessary to Petition the Parliament on the subject, as the question of adoption was by the above communications disposed of.

I therefore beg to forward herewith Petitions in Triplicate to the present Secretary of State for India, and request you will be pleased to forward the same to Honorable Gentleman for his favorable consideration with your kind recommendation.

To the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES WOOD, K.C.B., Secretary of State for India, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of Rajah STREE YAIKOJEE, adopted son of His Highness the late Rajah STREE PRETAUB SING GEE, and grandson by adoption of His Highness AMEER SING GEE, formerly Rajah of Tanjore.

SHEWETH,

1. That your Petitioner is the son by adoption of the late Rajah Stree Pretaub Sing Gee of Tanjore, son of the late Ameer Sing Gee, formerly Rajah of Tanjore.

2. That the aforesaid Ameer Sing Gee was the second son of Rajah Pretaub Sing, whose first son Toolgoogee succeeded to the throne of Tanjore on the death of his father, the said Rajah Pretaub Sing. The Rajah Toolgoogee died issueless in 1787, but leaving an adopted son Surfojee between whom and Ameer Sing Gee, brother of his adoptive father, the succession to the throne was disputed, a contention which was eventually settled after due investigation by a British Commission in favor of Ameer Sing Gee, who was accordingly placed on the throne by the late Honorable the East India Company, and acknowledged by them as its rightful occupant in opposition to the pretentions of Surfojee the adopted son of the then deceased Rajah Ameer Sing Gee. Your Petitioner's adoptive grandfather thus became Rajah of Tanjore in 1787. Up to this time and for several years subsequently the revenues of Tanjore were collected and administered by the Rajah himself independently of the East India Company, and on the accession of Ameer Sing Gee, a treaty was concluded by which the Rajah undertook to pay unto the hands of the East India Company, annually, a proportion of his revenues towards the Military establishments maintained for the mutual security and protection of the two contracting parties. The connection of the East India Company with the revenues of Tanjore extended no further than has been already stated. Your Petitioner will only mention in addition that the succession of a collateral heir to the throne as in the case of Ameer Sing Gee was no unusual event in Tanjore. Shajee, who succeeded Yauckajee the founder of the kingdom, was succeeded by his brother Surfojee whose successor was his younger brother Toorkajee. Toorkajee had male issue Bava Saib and Pretaub Sing and was succeeded by his first son Bava Saib, on whose death his brother Pretaub Sing, father of Ameer Sing Gee, your Petitioner's adopted grandfather succeeded him.

3. That the state of things described in the preceding paragraph continued uninterruptedly for the long period of twelve years, when to the great detriment and humiliation of the reigning Sovereign Ameer Sing Gee, your Petitioner's adoptive grandfather, the British Government made terms with Surfojee, Toolgoogee's adopted son whose claim to the succession was disallowed in the first instance, and placed him on the throne in 1799, Ameer Sing Gee being deposed to make room for its new occupant. A treaty was concluded in the same year between the East India Company and Surfojee under which the latter transferred to the British Government the collection and management of the revenues of Tanjore which had heretofore been collected and administered by the Rajahs of the Province, and Surfojee became a Pensioner of the East India Company.

4. That under the same treaty of 1799 above referred to, the sum of 25,000 Star Pagodas was set apart annually from the revenues of Tanjore for the maintenance and support in a manner becoming his rank and position of the deposed Rajah Ameer Sing Gee. The clause of the treaty in which this arrangement is set forth follows the stipulations respecting the transfer of the revenues to the East India Company, and is as follows:—Article 8—" It is stipulated and agreed that the

sum of 25,000 Star Pagodas shall in all cases be appropriated to the support of the late Rajah Ameer Sing and shall be considered as a charge on the revenues to be deducted previous to the calculation of the proportion one-fifth above mentioned. The residue of the revenues after the foregoing deductions shall be at the disposal of the said Company."

5. That Ameer Sing Gee died in the full enjoyment of the allowance so provided in the year 1802, leaving one son Pretaub Sing Gee the adoptive father of your Petitioner.

6. That on the death of Ameer Sing Gee, Pretaub Sing Gee succeeded to the allowance of 25,000 Star Pagodas enjoyed by his father.

7. That the Rajah Pretaub Sing Gee died in January 1849, leaving no issue but an adopted son your present Petitioner.

8. That immediately on the death of the Rajah Pretaub Sing Gee your Petitioner's adoptive mother Emoona Boye senior widow of Rajah Pretaub Sing, your Petitioner being then a minor, having communicated with the local Government on the subject, that authority refused to continue the allowance to your Petitioner, and the Court of Directors approved of such refusal stating as their reason that they were not bound by treaty, or any other engagement to continue the stipend to an adopted son. "Indeed" add the Court, "the treaty makes no mention even of lineal descendants or of Pretaub Sing himself but only of Ameer Sing." A sum of Rupees 550 monthly was thereupon granted for the support of Emoona Boye, smaller sums for the maintenance of the other members and dependants of the deceased Rajah's family not forgetting his concubines, two of whom received Pensions of Rupees 200 each monthly, whilst your Petitioner was cut off without a fraction for his support. Against this total abandonment of him by the paramount power your Petitioner begs most respectfully to appeal.

9. That it is apparent from the terms of the despatch from the East India Company above quoted, that the substantial and in fact only objection to the continuance of the allowance in question to your Petitioner was that he was an adopted son. In fact the Court say so in so many words.—"You were not bound," they observe to the local Government, "by treaty or any other engagement to continue the stipend to an adopted son." The omission of all mention of lineal descendants or even of your Petitioner's adopted father Pretaub Sing from the treaty is also noticed in the despatch, but your Petitioner humbly submits that the despatch clearly shows that what weighed with the Court in acquiescing in the refusal of the local Government to continue the allowance to your Petitioner, was the circumstance that he was an adopted son, and it is equally clear from the same despatch that had your Petitioner been the natural born son of the deceased Rajah, whatever their construction of the terms of the treaty may have been, the representation of his adopted mother Emoona Boye would not have been met by the peremptory and absolute refusal of the local Government to continue the allowance to your Petitioner; and your Petitioner is confirmed in this belief by the circumstance that the allowance was continued to his adoptive father, for the argument that the treaty names only Ameer Sing and no one else applies equally to Pretaub Sing son of Ameer Sing. A still stronger ground of confirmation is furnished by the following extract from the letter of the Resident of Tanjore, dated 27th January 1849, communicating to the Begum Emoona Boye the decision of Government on her Petition with reference to the continuance of the allowance to your Petitioner :—

"Paragraph 2nd. I am also instructed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to apprise you and the members of the family that the Government could not under any circumstances recognize the claims of an adopted son of the late Rajah Pretaub Sing Gee to any allowance for his support from the British Government, and especially in the present instance when the adoption is directly opposed to the notification of Government dated the 16th March 1846, prepared and promulgated under the specific orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and in which notification it is ordered that no adoption will be countenanced or recognised unless such adoption is registered with the Collector for the district six months prior to death—whereas no such precaution was observed in the present instance."

10. That your Petitioner humbly conceiving that nothing can be more conclusive than the language used in the foregoing extract as shewing that the refusal to continue the allowance to your Petitioner is attributable wholly and solely to your Petitioner being an adopted son, proposes confining himself to this point to the exclusion of all considerations as to whether the treaty of 1799 applies solely to Ameer Sing or whether the intention was that it should extend to his heirs and successors, as both unnecessary and uncalled for here and as calculated needlessly to swell the proportion of this appeal which he is anxious to compress within the narrowest possible limits. Your Petitioner is prepared to show, if need be, that although no mention is made in the treaty of heirs and successors, yet from the fact that the Rajah Ameer Sing was a member of the Royal family of Tanjore, that he was the son of one Rajah and brother of another, that he had himself filled the throne for the long period of twelve years, that the allowance was secured to him by treaty and was made a first charge upon the revenues of the country the residue alone of such revenues being available to the Company, that his children had an indisputable claim to succeed to the allowance after his death, for it is not to be supposed for a moment that any single member of the Royal house was to be turned adrift on the world so long as the Province yielded a fraction of revenue; and from other circumstances which it is not necessary here to refer,—that the allowance was not limited to Ameer Sing but was a permanent charge upon the revenues of the country. Waiving therefore all consideration of this subject here, your Petitioner begs respectfully to urge that as an adopted son he has the same rights and privileges that a natural son possesses and is fully entitled to the full provision for his support enjoyed by his adoptive father at the hands of the British Government for the following reasons:—

Firstly.—Your Petitioner is a Hindoo and under the Hindoo law his rights are equal in every respect to those of a natural born son.

Secondly.—That in the estimation of the Hindoos it is necessary for the peace of the departed in a future life that he should leave behind him a son to perform the rights and obligations sanctioned by his religion.—That adoption is an institution of divine origin intended to provide against possible contingencies in this respect, and an adopted son takes the place of a lineal heir and has the same legal rights to enable him to fulfil the duties and responsibilities imposed upon him by his adoption.—That if the allowance enjoyed by his adoptive father is withheld from your Petitioner his adoption is of no avail to the deceased whom he represents, the personal property of his deceased father being barely enough to afford him adequate subsistence.

Thirdly.—Because the British Government has always recognised the law of adoption and acted upon it. To speak only of Tanjore, adoption has been admitted in the case of Surfojee alluded to in this Petition, an adopted son, to the prejudice of the rights of a lineal heir, Ameer

Sing—admitted in his accession to the throne—admitted when Ameer Sing was installed, in the allowance granted for the adopted son Surfojee's support of Rupees 35,000 a year. This case is precisely similar to your Petitioner's.

Fourthly.—Because, notwithstanding the statement of the Resident as above quoted, that your Petitioner's adoption was not in accordance with the Government notification of the 16th March 1846, the validity of the same has been subsequently admitted both by the local Government and the Governor General who have recognised him as heir to his adoptive father's personal property small as it may be. This point has been finally determined in your Petitioner's favor.

Fifthly.—That on the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty of the direct Government of India, Her Majesty was pleased to announce to her native subjects that their laws, usages and customs would be treated with all due respect and consideration. Your Petitioner has the fullest confidence that the treatment meted out to him by your Excellency will be in accordance with the benign sentiments thus graciously made known to the millions of Her Majesty's liege subjects in India.

Sixthly.—That very recently the question of adoption by native Princes and Chiefs having formed the subject of various communications between the Governor General of India and Your Excellency as Her Majesty's Secretary for India, it has been officially made public that the British Government have resolved to recognise and uphold the right of adoption, that the Princes and Chiefs of the country are free to exercise it, and that any son admitted into a family by adoption would be considered as possessing the same rights and privileges that are inherent in a natural born son. (Vide letters from the Governor General dated 20th April and 10th May 1860, and Your Excellency's reply dated 26th July of the same year.)

That it only remains for your Petitioner humbly and respectfully to call the attention of Your Excellency in Council to the anomalous and humiliating position to which he has been reduced by the refusal of the authorities to entertain his claim to a continuance to him of the allowance enjoyed by his late father for his maintenance in accordance with his rank and position in life. He now represents the Rajah Ameer Sing once a Sovereign of the country and a prince of the blood: he is by virtue of his adoption the head of the family of the Rajah Ameer Sing and of his son your Petitioner's adoptive father the late Rajah Pretaub Sing, and of those dependants who abandoning the honors and rewards accessible to them in the court of the newly installed Rajah, with a fidelity and devotion which excited the admiration and evoked the sympathies of the British authorities, attached themselves to the household of their degraded and humiliated master, and have in their own persons in many instances, and in those of their descendants remained faithful to it up to this time.—Estranged from his own family on which he has no claims—incapable from his position, connections, early training and associations from holding any employment, and yet, while all around him even to the concubines of his lamented father are amply provided for by the State, the Government has elected to abandon him in his misfortunes and has cut him off without a penny as possessing no claim whatsoever in this respect and so placed him below even the lowest servant of the household of which he is head—unprotected and uncared for. Your Petitioner feels that he need say no more to secure for himself Your Excellency's best sympathies in his wretchedness and degradation, wherefore placing his case in Your Excellency's hands, he humbly prays—

That he may be decreed entitled to the Annual Stipend of 25,000 Star Pagodas enjoyed by his late father, and that the same may be regularly paid to him for his maintenance.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) RAJAH STREE YAIKOJEE.

MUDDYAYANUN,
TANJORE DISTRICT,
4th October 1861.

GENEALOGICAL TREE.

SHAJEE.

- Yaicojee, the founder of the Kingdom of Tanjore.
  - Shajee, 1st son of Yaicojee, succeeded his father, and died issueless.
  - Surfoojee, 2nd son, succeeded his brother Shajee, and died issueless.
  - Toorkoojee, 3rd son, succeeded his brother Surfoojee, and died leaving two sons.
    - Bava Saib, 1st son, succeeded his father, and died without issue.
    - Pretaub Sing succeeded his brother Bava Saib, and had two sons.
      - Toolgajee, 1st son of Pretaub Sing, succeeded his father, and left an adopted son, Surfoojee.
        - Surfoojee, adopted son of Toolgajee, claimed the succession as rightful heir. These claims being referred to the Company's servants, were rejected; but after his uncle had reigned twelve years, the legality of his adoption was recognized on his executing an instrument to abide by such arrangements as the East India Company deemed expedient; upon which the Treaty of 1799 was framed.
          - Seevajee, son of Surfoojee, the last reigning Prince, died in 1855, without issue.
      - Ameer Sing, 2nd son, disputed the succession with his adoptive nephew and was placed on the throne by the decision of a British Commission, and executed two Treaties with the East India Company, but was compelled to abdicate after a reign of 12 years, receiving a provision charged upon the Revenue of twenty-five thousand Star Pagodas, guaranteed by Treaty between his adoptive nephew Surfoojee, and the East India Company.
        - Rajah Stree Pretaub Sing, who enjoyed the family provision and had no issue; but adopted a son.
          - Yakojee, adopted son of Rajah Stree Pretaub Sing, the present Petitioner, AND CLAIMANT OF THE STIPEND.
- Seevajee, the founder of the Mahratta Empire.

No. 58. ORDER THEREON, 21st October 1861, No. 466.

To Court of Directors, 7th February, No. 2 of 1850.
From do. 11th September „ 2 of „ paragraphs 3 @ 5.
To Secretary of State for India, 8th July, No. 21 of 1859.
From do. 12th Jan. „ 3 of 1860. paragraph 2.

Ordered that the Petition submitted with the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 59. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent of Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vellum, 9th October 1861, No. 351.

1. Pay of the servants of the Sirkele's Establishment.
2. Saderward and Contingent charges of do.
3. Allowance of the Religious Institutions attached to the Palace of His Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore.
4. Do. of do. on account of the Moharam Feast.
5. Pay of the Assistant Apothecary and First Dresser attached to the Government Agency Department.
6. Batta due to the Government Agency servants on Circuit.
7. Amount required for preferring an appeal from the decree passed by the Sub Court of Tanjore in Suit No. 6 of 1859.

I have the honor to report, for the Orders of Government that the items marginally noted, and which have been sanctioned by Government on different dates were disallowed by the Civil Paymaster, on the ground that they were not included in the Budget for 1861-62. These items have, however, been included in the Supplemental Budget forwarded from this Office, and fresh abstracts are accordingly submitted for Audit; but as the Civil Paymaster still declines to admit these charges, pending the sanction by the Supreme Government, of the Supplemental Budget, I have now to request the Government will be good enough to sanction their immediate payment, pending the result of final instructions from Calcutta.

No. 60. ORDER THEREON, 22nd October 1861, No. 467.

Resolved, that the Collector of Tanjore be authorized to disburse the charges specified in the foregoing letter as an advance, to be adjusted on receipt of the sanction of the Government of India to the Supplemental Budget.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read again Petition from Abool Ayash Ghoolam, dated 22nd August, and recorded in Proceedings of the 11th instant.

No. 61. Read the following letter from Captain R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 15th October 1861, No. 1,269.

I have the honor, with reference to the concluding portion of the Order of Government, No. 445, dated 11th instant, to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council a letter* received from Munsur-ud-Dowlah Bahadoor, in which he agrees to pay interest from the date when payment of the instalments ceased, and solicits that the interest may be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

* Requested to be returned.

From MUNSUR-UD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR; to R. S. WILSON, Esq., Government Agent at Chepauk, dated Madras, 14th October 1861.

I have the honor to present my compliments, and in accordance with the opinion of Government as contained in the latter part of their Proceedings, dated 11th October 1861, No. 445, I beg to state that I agree to pay the interest from the date of the payment of instalments ceased.

I further request that in consideration of the loss sustained by me in having incurred the debt in question on account of Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor, you will be kind enough to recommend to Government that the interest may be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

No. 62. ORDER THEREON, 24th October 1861, No. 470.

Ordered that the Petitioner be informed, in reply to his application of the 22nd August last, that Munsur-ud-Dowlah Bahadur has signified his readiness to resume payment of the balance due to him by monthly instalments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from March 1859, the date on which payment of the instalments ceased.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 63. Read the following Telegram from the Agent to the Governor in the District of Ganjam, dated 19th October 1861.

"I require authority for four months' pay to the Escort I am raising, at the old Sebundy rates—also please send by Steamer "Coringa" to Munsoorcottah a hundred yards of dark green cloth and eighty Bellary Cumblies."

No. 64. ORDER THEREON, 26th October 1861, No. 473.

The Government grant authority for the advance solicited by the Agent in Ganjam on account of the Escort he has been required to furnish to the Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa; and as the case is one of great urgency they direct that his application for 100 yards of dark green cloth be referred to the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, who will take the earliest opportunity of forwarding the cloth to the Agent. The Commissary General will supply the 80 Bellary Cumblies applied for by the Agent.

2. It is observed that the Steamer "Coringa" left the roads before the receipt of the Telegram.

3. The cost of the above mentioned supplies will be debited to the Orissa Agency, which is under the control of the Government of India.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 65. Read the following letter from Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Quilon, 18th October 1861, No. 51.

I have the honor to address you on the subject of the proposed visit to Madras of His Highness Rama Vurmah, the first Prince of Travancore. This Prince has for some time been desirous of visiting Madras, and as the present time is convenient for carrying out his wishes, His Highness the Rajah has been pleased to give his sanction to the proposed journey, which His Highness hopes will meet with the approval of the Madras Government.

2. His Highness the Prince will leave Trevandrum in about a fortnight, and travel by Rail, wherever the line is open, this I mention in case Government may see fit to give any instructions to secure him attention on the journey.

3. I have written to those Collectors, through whose Districts he will pass by ordinary stages, to render the assistance necessary to facilitate his progress.

4. As His Highness' visit to Madras is purely of a private nature, I have made no arrangement for his accommodation at the Presidency, where he will remain for a few weeks.

5. It is the wish of His Highness the Rajah, that Doctor Waring, the Durbar Physician, should accompany the Prince, and at the desire of the Dewan I submit for the sanction of Government a request, that the above mentioned officer may be permitted to accompany the Prince on "duty," by which means he will not be liable to loss of service during his absence from Trevandrum.

No. 66. ORDER THEREON, 26th October 1861, No. 474.

The Governor in Council is glad to learn that His Highness the first Prince of Travancore purposes visiting Madras. A copy of the foregoing letter will be furnished to the Consulting Engineer, and he will be requested to communicate with the Acting Agent of the Madras Railway respecting the proposed visit to Madras of His Highness Rama Vurmah, the first Prince of Travancore, and his intention to travel by Rail, wherever the line is open, with a view to proper attention being secured to His Highness on the journey.

2. Doctor Waring, the Durbar Physician, is permitted to accompany the Prince to Madras *on duty.*

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department, 28th October 1861.

Read again letter from Mr. J. COLLINS, late Civil Engineer to the Travancore and Cochin Governments, dated 11th September last, and recorded in Proceedings of the 28th idem.

No. 67. Read also the following letter from F. N. MALTBY, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 15th October 1861.

I have had the honor of receiving through the Assistant Resident in charge, the Order of Government, dated the 6th September 1861, on the petition of Mr. Collins, late Engineer in the service of their Highnesses the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, embodying a Minute by His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the position of the British Resident in those States, and also of receiving the Order of Government of the 28th September.

2. I am glad to take this opportunity of laying before the Government a statement of the circumstances under which Mr. Collins' dismissal took place, as it has been very much misrepresented by Mr. Collins in the Memorials which I have thus had the opportunity of perusing.

3. Mr. Collins' dismissal has arisen not from any single act but from a long course of insubordination and obstructiveness by which the interests of their Highnesses have severely suffered.

4. Mr. Collins first evinced the spirit which has proved him so unfit for his post by appealing to me as Resident against the authority of the Dewan of whom, or of whose whims, as Mr. Collins expressed it, he wished to be made independent. I had to explain his position to him and also to state that in the instance of which he complained the conduct of the Dewan had been judiciously exercised.

5. Shortly after this Mr. Collins was guilty of grossly insulting the Officers Commanding His Highness' Nayar Brigade and the Durbar Physician acting as Trustees of the Church of Trevandrum, Mr. Collins declaring that unless seats in the Church were allotted to him as he thought right, he would take possession of those of the Trustees. Mr. Collins evidently thought that there was no person who could control his actions and it devolved upon me to explain to him that it was as necessary that discipline should be maintained in the service of His Highness the Rajah as in any branch of the Indian Service, and that any act which would cause the dismissal of an Officer of the British Service would render it my duty to advise His Highness the Rajah to dispense with his services. Mr. Collins withdrew the threat and afterwards apologised to the Officers above named, but the whole correspondence was of a most unsatisfactory character.

6. I had again to exercise my authority in a very painful manner on the occasion of Mr. Collins throwing Mrs. Collins' Ayah out of the boat, into the middle of the backwater for losing her Mistress' key. In this case, after a correspondence, Mr. Collins was only allowed to remain in the service on his stating in writing that he clearly understood that an unjustifiable assault on one of the inhabitants of the State would be a ground of dismissal from the Service, and that if dismissed for good and sufficient reason he could have no claim for pay from the date of dismissal. The latter clause was added because Mr. Collins appeared to think that however his dismissal might be brought about he could claim his salary for five years.

7. The terms of his engagement obviously required from Mr. Collins that the duties of his office should be faithfully fulfilled and that the rules of the Service which he found in force should be obeyed. But Mr. Collins' neglect of duty and disobedience of orders have been repeated, and I regret to say that the Rajahs have not received an equivalent for more than a year's salary paid to Mr. Collins.

8. One of the earliest instructions given to Mr. Collins was to draw up some plain rules and forms of accounts for his department founded on the Bengal Code, to which Mr. Collins had been used, to be submitted for the consideration of the Resident and Dewan. This Mr. Collins has never done, while Major Greenaway who joined about a month ago has already done so.

9. One of the few instructions given to Mr. Collins was to submit monthly a concise report of the working of his department. He has failed to do so. These reports were to be submitted to the Dewan, a copy being sent to the Resident; and the calls for these are what Mr Collins terms " the Resident's harassing and continual demands for reports and information."

10. It is, I am satisfied, unnecessary for me to continue, as I could easily do, this list of obstructions thrown by Mr. Collins in the way of the service which he was paid to promote. I shall only allude to one more instance because it is brought forward by Mr. Collins himself.

11. His Highness the Rajah desiring to perpetuate the memory of the late General Munro had resolved upon the erection of stone columns bearing lights to guide the vessels on the Back-water to bear the General's name. Mr. Collins was called upon to furnish a plan of a suitable column. Mr. Collins suggested the substitution for stone of cast-iron pillars resting on granite pedestals. The Dewan asked my opinion and I said that as one of the objects sought was to afford a prominent land mark by day, the stone columns would be more suitable and they would be cheaper than the cast-iron. In this the Rajah and Dewan both entirely concurred, but Mr. Collins has not obeyed the call of the Dewan and my own, to submit plans and estimates of these simple works and a year has been lost.

12. One of the rules distinctly prescribed for English Officers in the service of the Rajahs is that when they address the Native Government direct, they should send copies to the Resident. Mr. Collins was made aware of this rule but latterly disobeyed it deliberately.

13. Mr. Collins speaks of instructions given directly by the Resident to his Assistant Mr. D'Albedyhll. The case referred to is, I conceive, the following: In consequence of the increasing famine I prepared a Memorandum (since submitted to Government) suggesting the manner in which the public works might best be made useful to the people. Mr. Collins had at that time proceeded to Cochin, leaving Mr. D'Albedyhll in charge of the works in Travancore. I sent the Memorandum to the Dewan requesting that if the Travancore Government concurred in the measures proposed, the Memorandum should, in order to prevent delay, be forwarded to Mr. D'Albedyhll with instructions from him to carry out the arrangements. The Government concurred and the Memorandum was forwarded to Mr. D'Albedyhll. A copy of it was sent by me to Mr. Collins.

14. It was obviously Mr. Collins' duty in obedience to the wishes of his employers and in behalf of humanity to co-operate cordially in these measures.

15. The circumstance which finally led to Mr. Collins' removal was as follows: On returning to Trevandrum, I went to inspect a road which the Rajah had sanctioned at my request and the execution of which had been entrusted to Mr. Collins' department. Mr. Collins was in Cochin, and as Mr. D'Albedyhll the Assistant Engineer was ill, I was attended by the Superintendent. I found the road to be of little use for carriages in consequence of the steepness of the slopes and absence of walls, and an embankment through paddy fields was giving way from the inadequacy of the slopes. I told the Superintendent that for the safety of the public the walls should be built and the slope of the embankment increased and that he should at once draw up a paper shewing the expense required. I wrote officially to Mr. D'Albedyhll requesting that the work might at once be executed, and said that I would speak to the Dewan to sanction the necessary outlay.

16. It was on this that Mr. Collins wrote from Cochin that the work was not to be executed till Mr. D'Albedyhll had reported to him whether he considered it necessary, threatening the Superintendent with removal for attending the Resident and giving him information, and saying that these instructions were to supersede those of the Resident.

17. It was upon this that I recommended that Mr. Collins' further services should be dispensed with. But had I not done so on this ground, I should have had to do so on others. I was, when this letter came to my knowledge, in company with the Dewan, visiting the canal works, and the state of affairs there and loss of public money in consequence of Mr. Collins' neglect to hold proper supervision or give proper instructions to his inexperienced Assistant would have rendered the step unavoidable.

18. I regret to have to record these circumstances. Mr. Collins' infirmity of temper disqualified him for the duties which he undertook and they have not been discharged. He has no claim whatever upon the Rajahs' but on the other hand they might show strong claims against him for wasted resources and still more for wasted time. That no unreasonable demands were made on Mr. Collins is fully proved by what has been done by his successors since his removal especially in the case of the Shoranoor bridge.

19. Mr. Collins' claim for payment till the date of making over charge is utterly untenable. When informed by the Dewan that the Rajah dispensed with his further services he refused to make over charge, and wrote that he had placed the matter in the hands of his lawyers; and he now claims pay for two months during a large portion of which he was residing, as he had been for some time before, out of the Rajah's territories without leave in British Cochin. The delay in making over charge was Mr. Collins' own act.

20. As to his claim to travelling allowance this is equally untenable. The Sirkar according to agreement is prepared to pay Mr. Collins his travelling allowance while travelling, but not while residing at head quarters in a house furnished rent free by the Sirkar.

21. It only remains, that I should state for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that it is always my endeavour to withdraw as much as possible from direct interference, and to encourage the Native Governments to manage their own affairs. But both the Native Governments, and the English Officers in their service look to the Resident as the chief adviser and director in matters in which Englishmen are concerned. The exact line of action cannot easily be laid down, but the views of His Excellency will be carefully kept in mind.

No. 68. ORDER THEREON, 28th October 1861, No. 475.

Resolved that the Memorial submitted with Mr. Collins' letter of the 11th September last be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, together with a copy of the Resident's report on the allegations it contains, respecting his undue interference with the Memorialist in the performance of his duties.

2. The Government are perfectly satisfied with Mr. Maltby's explanation, and are of opinion that, under the circumstances represented by him, Mr. Collins' claim to the payment of his salary to the date of making over charge, and also to travelling allowance, is wholly untenable, and that he is not entitled to any consideration from the Travancore and Cochin Governments, whose interests he has so grossly neglected.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following Memorial :—

No. 69. To the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in Council for India.

The humble petition of GUNSHAM DOSS, of Sallay Street, in the Black Town of Madras, Soucar.

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioner on or about the 29th day of September 1858 filed a Declaration in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, claiming to be a Creditor of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and agreeing to accept payment of the amount due to him as such Creditor under the provisions of Act No. 30 of 1858.

That your Petitioner afterwards filed particulars of his claim against the said Nabob's Estate in the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and delivered a copy of such particulars to the Government Solicitor.

That in such particulars as amended by a Notice to the Government Solicitor, dated 16th April 1859, your Petitioner claimed payment of the amount of principal and interest due on the following Tunkee Cutcherry Bonds, viz.

No. 113 of 1st January 1836 for Rupees 10,000
No. 125 of 1st January 1836 for Rupees 8,700
No. 222 of 1st August 1836 for Rupees 10,000
No. 232 of 1st August 1836 for Rupees 7,000
No. 236 of 1st August 1836 for Rupees 8,000
No. 237 of 1st August 1836 for Rupees 8,000
No. 241 of 1st August 1836 for Rupees 17,700, and
No. 223 of 1st August 1836 for Rupees 10,000,

the amount of principal and interest due on a Cajanah Bond for Rupees 20,000, dated 7th January 1840—and the sum of Rupees 6,293-6-0 for goods sold and delivered.

That your Petitioner before filing such particulars had, on the 14th day of January 1859, delivered all the above mentioned Bonds to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property, as required by the said Act No. 30 of 1858.

That a Commission was issued out of the Supreme Court on the 12th May 1859, for the examination of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah, in the matter of your Petitioner's claim aforesaid, and that the said Prince Azeem Jah was examined on behalf of your Petitioner, and cross-examined on behalf of the Government, and his deposition signed by him on the 18th May 1859.

That on or about the 6th day of July 1859, your Petitioner received an offer from the Solicitor for the Government of Fort Saint George of the sum of 18,909 Rupees, 4 Annas and 11 Pice, in full discharge of what was justly and fairly due to your Petitioner from the Estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

That such last mentioned sum was offered in payment of the balance due on the abovementioned Cajanah Bond for Rupees 20,000, and for goods sold and delivered, the Government Solicitor being of opinion upon a consideration of the evidence of the said Prince Azeem Jah taken upon the said Commission that all the abovementioned Tunkee Cutcherry Bonds had been given for debts due by the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, and not by the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

That your Petitioner was at first unwilling to accept such offer, but after the investigation of his claim had been proceeded with to a considerable extent, he was advised, reference being especially had to the said evidence of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah, to accept the abovementioned offer.

That some expense having in the meantime been incurred by Government in investigating your Petitioner's claim, the Government Solicitor refused to abide by his offer, unless your Petitioner would agree to pay the costs of the Government, which your Petitioner accordingly did, and on the 17th day of February 1860, an order was made by the Supreme Court, with the consent of the Advocate General, on behalf of the Government of Fort Saint George acting for the Secretary of State in Council for India, that the Receiver of the Carnatic Property should pay to your Petitioner the sum of Rupees 18,909-4-11, in full discharge of what was justly and fairly due to your Petitioner from the Estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and that the costs of the Government of Fort Saint George as between party and party of and incident to all the items in the particulars of your Petitioner's claims mentioned and set forth save and except the items covered by the tender of Government bearing date the 6th day of July 1859, should be paid by your Petitioner to the Solicitor for the Government of Fort Saint George.

That by an order made in this cause by the late Chief Justice Sir Henry Davison, on the 16th day of March 1860, upon hearing the Solicitors of your Petitioner and the Government of Fort Saint George, it was ordered that the Registrar do deliver out to your Petitioner or his Solicitor all the Books of Account filed by your Petitioner under Act 11 of 1859, and the Receiver of the Carnatic Property do deliver out to the Claimant or his Solicitor all the Cajanah

or Tunkee Cutcherry Bonds deposited with him the said Receiver excepting the Cajanah or Tunkee Cutcherry Bonds for Rupees 20,000, dated 7th January 1840.

That there is now due to your Petitioner for principal and interest up to the 30th day of June 1861, upon the said several Tunkee Cutcherry Bonds the sum of Rupees 2,25,893, as appears by the sworn admission of Prince Azeem Jah made on his examination under the Commission as aforesaid.

That your Petitioner is informed and believes that there is a large sum in the Treasury of the Government of Fort Saint George amounting to several lacs of Rupees, and far exceeding the amount of your Petitioner's claim, being the arrears of an allowance granted by the Government of Fort Saint George to the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor out of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

That your Petitioner addressed a petition to His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, under date the 25th July 1861, setting forth the above facts and circumstances, and praying that His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George would be pleased to order that the amount of your Petitioner's claim be paid from and out of the arrears of the allowance so accumulated as aforesaid, or that His Excellency in Council would be pleased to direct the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George to sanction your Petitioner's proceeding against His Highness the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor in the Supreme Court to recover the amount of your Petitioner's claim against him on the said 8 Bonds in the form prescribed by Section I. of Act 37 of 1858, or that His Excellency in Council would make such other order in the premises as to His Excellency in Council should seem meet.

That your Petitioner received an order of Government, in reply to his petition under date the 12th August 1861, that the Governor in Council could not comply with your Petitioner's requests.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honor in Council that this his petition may be received, and that your Honor in Council may be pleased to direct the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George to order that the amount of your Petitioner's claim be paid from and out of the arrears of the allowance so accumulated as aforesaid, or that your Honor in Council may be pleased to direct the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George to sanction your Petitioner's proceeding against His Highness the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, in the Supreme Court, to recover the amount of your Petitioner's claim against him on the said 8 Bonds, in the form prescribed by Section I of Act 37 of 1858, or that your Honor in Council will be pleased to make such other order in the premises as to your Honor in Council may seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

MADRAS,
28th September 1861.

No. 70. ORDER THEREON, 29th October 1861, No. 476.

Resolved that the Memorial of Gunsham Doss be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India with reference to the previous correspondence on the subject, and that copies of the Proceedings noted in the margin, be also submitted with it for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Proceedings 2nd Nov. 1860, *Nos.* 3 *and* 4.
,, *12th August* 1861, *Nos.* 23 *and* 24.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 71. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, dated 19th October 1861, No. 3,750.

Confirming the arrangements ordered in the Political Proceedings of Government, No. 453, dated 15th instant, relative to repairing at a cost of Rupees 85, the place of Arms now occupied by the Detachment of Native Infantry at Tanjore. (Vide Proceedings Military Department, dated 19th October 1861, Nos. 358 and 359.)

No. 72. ORDER THEREON, 30th October 1861, No. 479.

Communicated to the Magistrate of Tanjore.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 73. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, dated 11th October 1861, No. 3,705.

Directing the Inspector General of Ordnance to make arrangements for the Warrant Officer, entrusted with the duty of bursting unserviceable Ordnance, proceeding to Seringapatam early to destroy the Guns in that Fortress, and leaving it at the discretion of the Civil Authorities of the Districts to turn the unserviceable Shot, the property of the Madras Government lying at the Fort of Seringapatam, to any account they may deem useful. (Vide Proceedings Military Department, dated 11th October 1861, Nos. 295—298.)

No. 74. ORDER THEREON, 31st October 1861, No. 483.

Communicated to the Collector of Madura.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

A

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

For the month of November 1861.

No. 1. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated London, 25th September 1861, No. 16.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's letter No. 16, of the present year (relative to the measures adopted by you to carry into effect your previous resolution in favor of the validity of Mr. Oughterson's claim against the Travancore Sircar,) I have to refer you to my decision on the subject communicated in my Despatch in this Department, No. 10 of the present year, which must be considered final.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 4th November 1861, No. 485.

It is observed that the Secretary of State was informed in a late Despatch* that the Government had immediately on the receipt of his letter of the 16th July, No. 10 of 1861, instructed the Resident of Travancore not to act on the arrangement proposed in the Order of Government dated 20th June last, No. 287, which was to be considered as cancelled.

*10*th September, No.* 19, *of* 1861.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3. Read the following letter from W. J. RAYNOR, Esq., Officiating Civil Paymaster; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 25th October 1861, No. 10.

I have the honor to report for the information of Government that, according to a Telegram dated 23rd instant, received from the Assistant Resident Travancore, the deficiency recently discovered in the Quilon Treasury, which appears to have been already reported direct to Government, amounts to Rupees 18,881-13-8.

2. A further report will be submitted on receipt of the particulars connected with the deficiency.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 4th November 1861, No. 486.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following papers :—

No. 5. From GOOLAM NABEE ALLI styled NASEER JUNG, a Carnatic Stipendiary; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 23rd October 1861.

With reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 28th September 1852, Political Department, No. 354, I beg most respectfully to forward a petition to the address of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, setting forth therein a claim based upon the Order of Government dated 24th December 1859, No. 750, for the arrears of my pay accumulated from 27th November 1850, to 24th July 1852, the period I had overstayed my leave, and trust that you will submit for the best consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

To the Right Honorable Sir W. DENISON, K.C.B., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble Petition of GOOLAM NABEE ALLI styled NASEER JUNG BAHADOOR, a Carnatic Stipendiary and a Shady great grandson of the Nabob WALLAJAH.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

Order of Government, 15th May 1847.

That Petitioner having under the Orders of Government obtained leave of absence to proceed to Holy Cities, left this place on the 27th November 1849, owing to some inconveniences which caused the delay.

2. Petitioner proceeded to Bagdad in Turkish Arabia, with an intention, that after performing the necessary ceremonies to the Tombs there to travel to Mecca, and from there to return to Madras, before the expiration of the leave.

3. While Petitioner was prepared to quit Bagdad, he was prevented from leaving the place by forcible means employed by Mothahin Ally Khan Hissa Mool Moolk, a Stipendiary of Rupees 50,000 a year, and the grand-father of Petitioner's wife. Petitioner in consequence, had on the 3rd February 1849, addressed three petitions from Kurbola at Bagdad, one to His Highness the Nabob, one to Government, and one to Government Agent; soliciting that the Government may write to the British Resident in Turkish Arabia, for Petitioner's unmolested return to Madras.

From Government Agent to Government, 5th October 1849.

4. The Chepauk Agent in submitting the above petition to Government in his letter to Government, requested the Government to ascertain the authenticity of Petitioner's statement in the petition, and to take measures to prevent any interference with Petitioner's freedom.

From Government to Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, 16th October 1849.

5. The Government in accordance wrote a letter to the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia on the subject, and that functionary whereupon summoned Petitioner and the said Mootabur Ally Khan to his presence, and at the investigation before him Mootabur Ally Khan, admitted the fact of his having detained Petitioner and although the cause of his having so done was on account of his unwillingness to be separated from his grand-daughter (the Petitioner's wife) yet he having concealed the true case, stated before the Political Agent, that Petitioner was indebted to him, and until the debt be liquidated he has sought his detention.

6. It was true, that owing to the deceipt of Petitioner's Vakeel here at that time, in not having remitted to Petitioner at Bagdad his stipend monthly, Petitioner was obliged to acquire

some pecuniary means from the said Motabur Ally Khan, but this circumstance did not in any way constitute for him any right to detain Petitioner there. If Petitioner had been allowed to come down, he would no doubt have tried to liquidate his debt by monthly remittances.

7. However according to the desire of the Political Agent, Petitioner has granted documents promising to pay the said Motabur Ally Khan, half of his stipend monthly towards his debt.

8. The Political Agent submitted these matters to this Government in March or April 1850 and requested for instruction being given to Government Agent at Chepauk to adopt measures for the fulfilment of Petitioner's promise of paying the debt. Pending the result of this communication, both the Political Agent and Motabur Ally Khan detained Petitioner there.

9. The Government whereupon having referred the matters to the Chepauk Agent, and on the receipt of his report wrote to the Political Agent at Bagdad on the 7th February 1851, stating that they have resolved carefully to abstain from any interference with the debts of the Carnatic stipendiaries, and requesting to inform the Petitioner that under the existing rules, Petitioner's pension has been stopped from the expiration of his leave, viz., from 15th May 1850.

From Government Agent to Government, 27th January 1851.
From Government to Political Agent, 7th February 1851.

10. On the receipt of this answer Petitioner was either in June or July 1851, allowed to quit Bagdad, but owing to pecuniary embarassments, ill-health, and no steps being then available, Petitioner reached Madras on the 25th July 1852 one year after, which circumstances were often communicated by your Petitioner and his Vakeel, and by the Vakeel at Mecca of His Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Dewan of the Carnatic.

11. Independent of the above reasons for entitling Petitioner to be excused on account of his overstaying his leave, there is another also worth being stated. His application for extension of leave were often brought to the notice of Government through the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia and through His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic and rejected under the orders of Government although the dependant of Petitioner's grand-father late Muzdood Dowlah were favored with this indulgence by Extract from Minutes of Consultation 22nd January * 1850 and 19th † March 1851, and many of those who were allowed the extension of leave by the latter order were such as have left Madras with the Petitioner on the 27th November 1847.

Order of Government 28th May 1850, and 21st Feby. 1851.

* Extract Minutes Consultation 22nd January 1850, sanctioning the extension of leave for three years to Goolam Hyder, Nicca son of Petitioner's grand-father out of pure bounty of Government.

† Order of Government 19th March 1851, sanctioning the extension of leave for one year to Goolam Hoossain Moossa Razu and others, total 9 persons, on the grounds of their ignorance of new rules, which exists for your Petitioner also.

From Government Agent to Government 14th September 1852.

12. It is sorry to say that the Government Agent in reporting to Government in his letter of 14th September 1852 the arrival of the Petitioner here, did not recommend for the payment of the arrears accumulated for the period of his overstaying his leave, notwithstanding as above stated there existed more satisfactory and tangible reasons for Petitioner being excused for his overstay.

13. Petitioner takes this opportunity to state that under the very grounds which the Chepauk Agent has urged in the above report of 14th September 1852 for the renewal of his pension, viz., in consideration of Petitioner being the Shady grand-son of the late Muzdood Dowlah being young, his absence from the Presidency at the time, the long leave rules were introduced and his ignorance of the same consequently until the receipt of the Government letter dated 7th February 1851, to the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, the propriety of paying to Petitioner the arrears, would be obvious. But the Government without giving attention to this, acceded only to the recommendation of the Agent in Extract Minutes Consultation to continue to Petitioner only the pension.

Extract Minutes Consultation 28th September 1852.

14. After the arrival of Petitioner here, Goolam Ally Abdool Auzim the Nicca son of your Petitioner's grand-father the late Muzdood Dowlah Bahadoor who overstayed his leave by 7 years

came back in 1858. While so, his pension was not only continued to him, but the arrears for 7 years were also granted to him by Extract Minutes of Consultation, notwithstanding his inability to show such a good cause for his overstaying his leave as your Petitioner, and notwithstanding, the Chepauk Agent having recommended for not giving him arrears.

Extract Minutes of Consultation, 3rd July 1858.

15. Another instance your Petitioner is happy to state here. Goolam Hyder styled Hyder Ally Khan, another Nicca son of your Petitioner's grand-father overstayed his leave by 2 years, and after his arrival at Madras in 1854, his pension was only continued to him and his claim for arrears was often rejected by the Agent and the Government. He afterwards submitted an appeal to the Secretary of State for India, and the Government in their Order sanctioned the payment of his arrears without forwarding his appeal to England.

Extract Minutes of Consultation, 24th December 1859.

16. The Government in sanctioning the above arrears in the said order, depose.—"That it appears to Government on re-consideration that if the Stipendiary does come back, it is not necessary to scrutinize the cause of his absence, but that on his return, his arrears may in all cases be disbursed to him provided that his identity is established to the entire satisfaction of the Chepauk Agent."

17. Although the recent Order of Government, 24th December 1859, which disallows scrutinizing the cause of overstaying of the leave, is sufficient to comply with Petitioner's request, yet as your Petitioner has legitimate grounds to urge for his being excused, he has done so for the satisfaction of Government.

18. Petitioner lastly solicits, that the Honorable the Governor in Council, taking his humble case into consideration, will be graciously pleased to order for the arrears of his pay accumulated from 27th November 1850, to 24th July 1852, being about 20 months, (the period he had overstayed his leave) being disbursed to Petitioner, for which act of benevolence your Petitioner shall as in duty bound, ever pray.

23rd October 1861. (Signed) GOOLAM NABEE ALLI, styled
NASEER JUNG BAHADOOR,
A Carnatic Stipendiary.

No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1861, No. 487.

Referred to the Government Agent at Chepauk for report, with reference to the Order of Government dated 24th December 1859, No. 750.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 7. Read the following letter from V. H. LEVENGE, Esq., Political Agent of Poodoocottah; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madura, 22nd October 1861, No. 96.

At the request of the Rajah Ramachendra Tondeman Bahadur, I have the honor to beg you will offer on his behalf his greateful acknowledgments to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor for the kindness and favor shewn him in the instruction issued to the public authorities to receive him with respect and to attend to his wants on his recent pilgrimage to Ramaswaram, &c., from whence he got safe back to Poodoocotta a few days ago with his family and attendants.

No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1861, No. 488.

To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 9. Read the following letter from Captain R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 28th October 1861, No. 1,294.

I have the honor to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Carnatic Stipendiaries named on the list, who desire the equivalents of their Stipends.

2. These Stipendiaries draw their respective Stipends under the Orders of Government quoted on the margin of that list, and I have the honor to recommend compliance with their several requests and furnish the amount of equivalent they can claim.

Authority.	No.	Name.	Age.	Amount per mensem.			Amount per annum.			Value of one Rupee per annum.	Bonus.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Extract Minutes Consultation, 21st October 1834	872	Gool Rung	56	1	4	0	15	0	0	8	120	0	0
Chief Secretary's letter, 26th September 1823, and Extract Minutes Consultation, 10th April 1838, No. 134	1,231	Mahomedy Begum	28	2	1	7	25	3	0	11½	289	10	6
Extract Minutes Consultation, 23rd March 1858, No. 198.	3,068	Gholam Mohied Deen	36	3	5	0	39	12	0	10½	417	6	0
Proceedings of Government, No. 664 of 12th November 1859	4,070	Meer Hyder Ally	38	4	10	0	55	8	0	10½	*582	12	0
										Total Rupees...	1,409	12	6

* The Agent believes that this man will employ the bonus in cultivation.

Note—as per Order No. 440, dated 7th October 1861, paragraph 2.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount Budgeted for in the 1861-62 Budget for the commutation of the 1,801 Stipends.	0	0	0	5,000	0	0
Disbursed on that account by G. O., dated 13th May 1861, No. 253	382	8	0	} 792	2	6
Now recommended.	409	10	6			
Balance still available...				4,207	13	6
Amount Budgeted for in the 1861-62 Budget for the commutation of the 1,855 Stipends.	0	0	0	25,000	0	0
Disbursed on that account by G. O. of 13th May, 15th July and 7th October 1861, Nos. 253, 324 and 446.	1,280	0	0	} 2,280	2	0
Now recommended	1,000	2	0			
Balance still available...				22,719	14	0

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
Government Agent.

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
28th October 1861.

No. 10. ORDER THEREON, 6th November 1861, No. 489.

The Government sanction the disbursement to the Carnatic Stipendiaries, named in the list submitted by the Agent, of the sum of Rupees (1,409-12-6) one thousand four hundred and nine, Annas twelve and Pice six, in commutation of their stipends.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 11. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated London, 25th September 1861, No. 15.

1. I have considered in Council, and now reply to, your letter No. 15 of 1861, on the Finances of Travancore during 1859-60.

Year.		RS.
1033	(1857-58)	42,11,698
1034	(1858-59)	42,77,119
1035	(1859-60)	51,41,918

2. The large increase of Revenue, which has taken place in the year under report, as compared with those immediately preceding it, is satisfactory: and the estimate for the year 1860-61 is represented as being under the circumstances of the case, and considering the heavy loss of land revenue owing to the famine in the Southern Districts of Travancore, as favorable as could have been anticipated.

3. On the other hand, the expenditure had, it appears, been carefully controlled by the Dewan, and the Rajah has justly earned your commendation by his moderate Palace expenditure.

4. Mr. Maltby's assurance that the Travancore accounts are now to be depended on, and the discrepancies of the accouuts of former years have been brought within ascertained limits, are gratifying. But it is far from creditable to the former administration of Travancore, that the errors should amount to the large aggregate sum of Rupees 4,47,782; and I approve the Resident's intention carefully to examine into the details of this heavy "inefficient balance."

5. The improvements introduced by Mr. Maltby's directions into the account keeping of the Public Works Department in this State (hitherto exceedingly defective) appear judicious.

6. The papers now transmitted shew the extremely objectionable character of the pecuniary transactions of the late Rajah with the Trustees of the Pagoda Fund, noticed by the Home Authorities in 1857; considering the manner in which religious prejudices appear to have operated on the mind of His late Highness with regard to this subject, and the nature of his injunctions respecting it to the present Rajah, I concur with you and Mr. Maltby, that the latter could do nothing more in the matter than he actually did. But I approve your having intimated to the present Rajah that the loan in question should not have been contracted without fuller communication with the Resident than took place.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1861, No. 490.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Despatch be furnished to the Resident of Travancore, in reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 23rd May last, No. 261.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 13. Read the following letter from VAZEEROON NISSA BEGUM, Grand-daughter of the late HOOSSAIN MAHOMED CAUN DELAVER JUNG; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 14th October 1861.

In reference to the Order of Government, Political Department, No. 359, dated 8th June 1860, I beg most respectfully to submit again the Memorial in Triplicate to the address of the Honorable Secretary of State for India, dated 29th March 1860, which were returned to me under paragraph 3 of the said Order.

2. In the above paragraph it is stated as the ground for declining to transmit my Memorial to the Home Government, that it contains no new grounds, and that this is very surprising and I believe that a comparison of the Memorial with the one I had submitted to the late Honorable the Court of Directors, which form the appendix to the enclosed Memorial, would have prevented the Government from passing such a remark, and that my solicitation would have received their favorable consideration.

3. I have in my present Memorial to the Secretary of State urged three facts quite new, and such as are not at all shewn in my Memorial to the late Honorable the Court of Directors.

1stly.—In the Memorial to the Court I have alluded to the circumstances of my sisters who were like me supported by my late grand-father being granted stipends on the demise of the said grand-father, and that the enjoyment by their husbands of certain allowances did not serve as a bar for the grant of pensions to their wives (my sisters), and that supposing that the Government might view that the pensions of my sisters' husbands being very scanty would not serve as a bar for my sisters being pensioned, and that the pension of my husband being greater than those of my sisters' husbands is a bar for my being pensioned. I have in my present appeal quoted instances to shew that the daughters of one Carnatic Stipendiary who had no right at all upon Government were granted pensions, although some of their husbands are in receipt of stipends greater than that of my husband—vide paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the Memorial.

2ndly.—I have alluded in the present Memorial the Despatch of the late Honorable Court ordering the grant of pensions (upon the demise of Carnatic Stipendiaries) to all persons who were supported out of the deceaseds' pensions, and that I have fully established the fact of my having been supported out of the allowance of my late grand-father,—vide paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Memorial.

3rdly.—In my Memorial to the Court I had only stated the fact of my husband having another wife to support, and his pension is hardly sufficient to maintain me and his second wife; and I have in my present Memorial shewn that I am prevented from living with my husband in peace, chiefly on occount of the ill-conduct of my husband's other wife, and now at last unfortunately an entire separation has taken place between me and my husband since some months back, and that there is no hope of my living together hereafter until he abandons his second wife, which he will not do; and under the present circumstances I am left without any means of support—vide paragraph 9.

4. I embrace this opportunity to state that there is no obstinacy on my part to go back to my husband and live with his second wife, but the fear of life which is the inevitable consequence to a woman of my position whose husband is warmly attached to his second wife and given up to her persuation, makes me to seek the present course. I shall be most happy if my husband would keep me separate and allow me separate establishment, and thereby the necessity of my troubling the Government for separate allowances would be obviated. But I regret at the unwillingness of the Agent to compel my husband to do so, as he says in his report to Government, dated 16th May 1860, No. 575, that he can be compelled to allot a portion of his stipend to this Memorialist, but as the stipend is only 35 Rupees per mensem, while in doing so he will be more stinted than even at present. I hear that the Agent has further stated in his said report that there is no change

in the views of my husband as to his own social position, and that he is willing to receive me, but I regret the case is not so now, the separation has given much opportunity for my husband's second wife to poison his mind against me and secure his affection towards her.

5. The only ground upon which my claim for separate pension has been rejected by local Government in their Order of 16th January 1854, and by the late Honorable Court in paragraph 18th of their Despatch of 3rd March 1858, was that I was married to a person who has a stipend of Rupees 35, and nothing else. When I am separated from my husband and involved in the distressed condition in the absence of any support from him from the last two years without any hope of going back to my husband, and when this fact being proved before the Agent he in consequence being moved in entertaining views quite different from what he had held hitherto, to recommend in his said report to Government for Rupees 15 being granted for my support which I had enjoyed from my grand-father, I have to state that the ground in which my claim was hitherto rejected since 1854 is null and void, and that I am now entitled to the said pension and that the lapse of 6 years alluded to in the first paragraph of the said Order, 8th June 1860, No. 359, could not be a bar to my claim.

6. When Hushmuth Jung the grand-son of Budrood Islam Khan, the step brother of Nabob Wallajah had died, the Government declined to grant any portion of the deceased's allowance to his family not upon any such ground as could under any circumstance be annulled, but on such ground as would permanently exist, viz., the distant relationship to the Nabob Wallajah ; but 8 or 9 years after, the Government granted pension to his family under the Order of 27th July 1859.

7. I have heard that the late Chepauk Agent, Dr. Balfour, has recommended to Government for another Rupees 15 being granted to my cousin Hoossainee Begum, this lady has not claims similar to that of mine. I claim for such amount, viz., Rupees 15, which I had enjoyed from my grand-father and deprived of in 1854 on his demise. Hoossainee Begum is the daughter of my maternal uncle Hyder Hoossain Cawn who on the demise of his father, my maternal grand-father Delavur Jung, granted a pension of Rupees 300 in 1854, and on his demise recently Rupees 200 out of Rupees 300 was granted to his family except Hoossainee Begum, and should she have any claim for pension it should be out of Rupees 200, and not out of remaining sum of the allowance of my grand-father.

8. I have until this time after my separation maintained myself by the sale of a few articles I had, and nothing is now left for me and that I am now already subjected to great distress, and I am obliged to starve for days together. I therefore humbly solicit that my Memorials may be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India with the favorable recommendation of Government based upon the recommendation of the Government Agent in his said report, and at the same time I pray that the Government would recommend for the grant of a separate allowance in my name and not in the name of my husband as proposed by the Agent.

No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1861, No. 491.

Ordered that the Memorial submitted with the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India with reference to previous correspondence* on the subject of its prayer, and also to the further Proceedings noted in the margin, copies of which will now be sent with the Memorial.

*To Court of Directors, 4th July, No. 2 of 1854, ps. 12 to 15.
From do. 18th Octr., ,, 3 of ,, p. 13.
To do. 7th April, ,, 5 of 1857, p. 25.
From do. 3rd March, ,, 4 of 1858, p. 18.

Proceedings, 4th May 1860, Nos. 17 & 18.
Do. 8th June ,, ,, 22 & 23.
Do. 24th Augt. ,, ,, 60 & 61.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 15. Read the following letter from Captain A. C. McNEILL, Agent to the Governor General Hill Tracts of Orissa; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 17th October 1861, No. 214.

I have the honor to submit the following observations for the favorable consideration of Government.

In paragraph 2 of Order of Government No. 434, dated 5th October 1861, in the Political Department, forwarded to me by the Agent in Ganjam, Government have directed that the charges for the Corps of 150 Sebundies ordered to be raised as an Escort for this Agency are to be debited to this Department; under these circumstances I have to solicit information whether the expenses now about to be incurred will be debited to this Agency for the whole year, or only for such period as the Sebundies may actually be employed on Escort duty. Also what proportion of the charges, for the clothing of these men will be debited to this Department. The information now solicited is necessary to enable me to enter the charges in my Budget Estimate for the year 1862-63.

No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 7th November 1861, No. 492.

Resolved that the Agent be informed that the entire expenses of the Escort to be raised for him including clothing, wages, medical charges, &c., &c., will of course be debited to the Orissa Agency. It rests with him to arrange with the Collector of Ganjam as to the period for which the Sibbundy are to be engaged; their services are not required by this Government, and they will therefore be discharged when the Agent no longer requires them.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 17. From CHAS. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Mysore; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Bangalore, 18th October 1861, No. 31.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter, No. 47, dated the 19th August last, with its enclosure,* received from the Officer in charge of Civil Pensioners at Mysore for the orders of Government thereon, to enable the Civil Paymaster to pass the charge for arrears of pension due to Padshaw Begum a Pensioner on the two lac Fund.

* To be returned.

From Captain R. RENTON, for Lieutenant GOUGH, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner; to Captain J. L. PEARSE, Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, dated Mysore, 19th August 1861, No. 47.

With reference to the enclosed Urzee received from Padshaw Begum, a Member of the late Turbeat Ally Khan's family, stating that she had not drawn her pension from the month of May 1860, owing to the death by Cholera of her son, and two others in her house, and requesting now to pay her the pension due, I have the honor to transmit a Statement for the amount of arrears due to her, and to request you will be good enough to submit it to the Civil Auditor for transmission to Government, and get permission to comply with the Petitioner's request.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) TREDWAY G. CLARKE,
For Secretary to the Offg. Commissioner.

Statement shewing the amount due to Padshaw Begum.

Name of the Pensioner.	No. and date of Certificate or letter.	Amount of monthly pension.			Deduction on account of the Income Tax.									Remarks.
					At 3 per cent.			At one per cent.			At 2 per cent.			
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Family of Turbeat Ally Khan.														
Badshaw Beegum, from May 1860 to July 1861 at 10½ Rupees a month.	15th Jany. 1800.	157	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Rupees...		157	8	0										

(Signed) R. RENTON, Captain,
For Junr. Asst. to the Commissioner, in charge of Civil Pensioners.

PENSION OFFICE, MYSORE,
19*th August* 1861.

Referred to the Acting Civil Paymaster for report.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
28*th October* 1861.

No. 121.

No. 18.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the Orders of Government, dated 28th instant, forwarding for my report a letter from the Officiating Commissioner, Mysore, for the payment of arrears of pension due to Padshaw Begum, I have the honor to state that she has not drawn her pension of Rupees 10-8-0 per mensem from May 1860, and there is no objection to payment of the arrears due to her as per Statement submitted by the Commissioner.

The original papers are herewith returned.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
CIVIL PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
29*th October* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. RAYNOR,
Offg. Civil Paymaster.

To J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government.

No. 19. ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1861, No. 495.

The payment of the arrears of pension due to Padshaw Begum from May 1860, is accordingly sanctioned.

2. Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 20. To the Officiating Commissioner of Mysore, dated Fort Saint George, 8th November 1861, No. 496.

I am directed by the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, No. 31, and to inform you that the Civil Paymaster has been authorized to disburse the arrears of pension due to Padshaw Begum from May 1860.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 21. Read the following letter from Captain R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 7th November 1861, No. 1,312.

	RS.	A.	P.
* Baynee Ram	32	8	0
List No. 72 of new pensions, Rupees 185-5-0 per mensem × 8=	1,482	8	0
,, 73 of gratuities	275	4	0
,, 74 Presidency difference of pension...	3,070	9	4
,, 75 Up-country do. do. ...	6,404	10	11
Total Rupees...	11,265	8	3

† Amount of Final Pension List, Rs. 3,500- 0- 0 per annum.
New Pensions sanctioned by Government Order, No. 380 of 1861 .. .. ,, 1,482- 8- 0

Still available...Rs. 2,017- 8- 0

Increased rates of Stipends to certain Carnatic Stipendiaries. ,, 17,781- 0- 0
Arrears, &c., sanctioned by Government Order, Nos. 377 and 380 of 1861 .. .. ,, 9,539-12- 3

Still available...Rs. 8,141- 3- 9

Gratuities to discharged servants of the Sircar.. ... ... ,, 6,364- 0- 0
Do. sanctioned by Government Order, No. 380 of 1861 ... ,, 275- 4- 0

Still available...Rs. 6,088-12- 0

Proceedings of Government of 23rd and 31st August, Nos. 377 and 380, sanctioned certain Lists, &c., submitted by my predecessor on account of new pensions, gratuities and of differences from dates of discharge to dates when first drawn, amounting to an outlay as per margin* of Rupees 11,265, Annas 8 and Pice 3.

2. As the individuals to whom these sums are to be issued are seriously distressed by their non-issue, I have the honor to request agreeably to paragraph 7 of Proceedings of Government, No. 380 of 1861, that a Treasury Order may be issued for the said sum.

3. I beg to mention that the items forming the said amount have been provided for in my Supplemental Budget for 1861-62, and are as per margin;† where also are indicated the further sums still available to meet any other cases that may be reported on during the current year.

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1861, No. 497.

Resolved accordingly that a Treasury Order be issued for the sum of Rupees 11,265-8-3, applied for by the Agent to enable him to make payments on the above account, to be adjusted hereafter on the receipt of the sanction of the Government of India to the Supplemental Estimate.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 23. Read the following letter from W. J. RAYNOR, Esq., Officiating Civil Paymaster; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 2nd November 1861, No. 11.

Resource Department.

In continuation of my letter of the 25th ultimo, No. 10, I have the honor to report for the information of Government that, in a Return since received from the Assistant Resident, Travancore, the actual deficit in that Treasury is stated to be Rupees 20,327-11-6, instead of Rupees 18,881-13-8 as previously reported.

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1861, No. 498.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 25. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Public Department, dated 5th November 1861, No. 1,488.

Communicating for observance letter from the Government of India, relative to the Classification under specified Departments of letters addressed to that Government in the Foreign Department. } (Vide Proceedings Public Department, dated 5th November 1861, Nos. 22 and 23.)

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1861, No. 499.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 27. Read the following letter from SYED JAMAL UDDEEN SAHIB; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 26th October 1861.

The Government having informed me in reply to my last Petition that their decision on my case was final, I beg to enclose a Memorial in triplicate to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of that Petition, and request that you will submit to the Honorable the Governor in Council my respectful request that it may be forwarded to its address by the first favorable opportunity, and intimation of its despatch made to me.

To the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES WOOD, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, &c., &c., &c.

The Humble Memorial of SYED JAMAL UDDEEN SAHIB, the sole surviving Male Member of the family of the late SYED AUSIM KHAN, Jaghiredar of Sunkarapooram.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in the past year your Memorialist submitted a Petition to the Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, entreating the continuance in his name of certain allowances which he claimed by right of legitimate descent from Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, the Prime Minister and much esteemed friend of the Nawab Wallajah, and for whose eminent services during the early period of the British alliance the Jaghire of Sunkarapooram, of an annual revenue of nearly one lakh of Rupees, was conferred on him in the terms* noted in the margin under the Purwanahs of the Nawabs of the Carnatic dated the 29th August 1789, and the 30th of August 1797. In submitting copies of these important documents in support of his claim, your Memorialist humbly trusts that they will receive the just and impartial consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Appendix No. 1.

* "To be enjoyed by him and his descendants for ever from generation to generation, and shall from time to time perpetually continue and confirm the same."

Appendix Nos. 2. and 3.

2. Your Memorialist also forwarded to the Madras Government a Genealogical Tree of the family of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, shewing the allowances granted to them on the assumption of the Jaghire, and those continued to their descendants, in order that the Government might have all the information necessary to enable them to arrive at a proper decision on the claim preferred by him. This document also accompanies, and will it is hoped receive due attention.

Appendix No. 4.

3. In reply to the foregoing appeal your Memorialist received the following Order of Government passed on his case under date the 31st October 1860:—

"The Nowbut allowance formerly enjoyed by the family was discontinued on the death of the eldest son of the original Jaghiredar, and an application made by the 2nd son to have it conferred upon him was negatived in the following year. Petitioner, it is clear, can have no claim to a distinction which was refused upwards of 16 years ago to one much nearer of kin than he is.

"As regards the 2nd claim preferred, it is observed, that Petitioner is only great-grandson in the female line of a daughter of the original Jaghiredar. Lord Clive's Sunnud of 1802 was not hereditary in its terms, and the allowances which were assigned to the members of the family in 1829 on the resumption of the Jaghire were distinctly declared to be life-grants. The stipends of Syed Taha Saheb, and Saadat Begam Sahiba were of this nature, and it was proper they should lapse on the decease of the holders. It must also be observed that on the death of Habib-un-Nissa Begum, 2nd daughter of the original Jaghiredar, a moiety of her allowance which strictly speaking should have lapsed at her death), was continued to the two daughters of Syed Taha Saheb who were her grand-children in the female line. One of these daughters is Petitioner's mother, and she is now in receipt of Rupees 120 per mensem. The Government are of opinion that it is unnecessary to continue to Petitioner any portion of the allowances above referred to, and they direct that he be informed accordingly."

4. On being favored with a copy of this decision your Memorialist could not help feeling that the Government had greatly misapprehended the past position of the family of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, and the actual cricumstances of his own case, and he therefore prayed that the Government would carefully and impartially examine the records from the time that Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature interfered in the attachment of the Jaghire of Sunkarapooram and the disposal of its Revenues in satisfaction of the claims preferred by the members of the family to support from the estate; and that they would reconsider the decision they had previously come to in the matter of his claim. But your Memorialist was much disappointed at being informed in reply that he must consider the decision of Government final.

5. Your Memorialist has therefore no alternative but to appeal to Her Majesty's Government against the foregoing Orders, and earnestly to solicit that they will take the circumstances of his case into favorable consideration and vouchsafe a decision consonant with equity and justice. He is sensible that he is trespassing much on the time of Her Majesty's Minister of State for India by soliciting a careful perusal and examination of the documents submitted by him in support of his claim, and also of the past correspondence relating to the decision of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, reversing that of the Supreme Court of Madras —to the assumption of the Jaghire by the Honorable East India Company—and to the appropriation of its revenues towards the support of the members of the family of the original grantee Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor. But he feels that the interests of the surviving family demand a full exposition of their case, and of his own and their claims to the permanent continuance of the allowances granted by Government, (which are charged against the revenues of the Jaghire in the accounts of the South Arcot District) so long as there may be legitimate male heirs to succeed to the Grants.

6. Your Memorialist would now respectfully solicit the gracious consideration of Her Majesty's Government to the cause of the delay in submitting his application to Government. He begs to explain that at the death of his grandfather Syed Taha Saheb, your Memorialist was a minor and therefore it was not competent to him to move in the matter of his claim to the allowance enjoyed by the deceased; but on his attaining his majority which according to Mahomedan Law is 18 years, he lost no time in laying before the Government all the circumstances of his case and soliciting the re-grant of the said allowance. That your Memorialist has not attempted to impose upon the consideration of Government any unreasonable or groundless claim, will be evident from the past proceedings adopted by them for the protection of the interests of the family

of the original Jaghiredar Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor. It was declared both by the Government of 1828 and by the Honorable the Court of Directors* that the proceedings of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Madras had ruined the *first private family* in the Carnatic—and again that there was none more respected than the family of Syed Ausim Khan, of which Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan Bahadoor, as the eldest born was the natural head and representative, and to whom the Jaghire was continued by Lord Clive. Further allusion is made by the Right Honorable S. R. Lushington, to the family of Syed Ausim Khan as one of the *most distinguished* families in the Carnatic.

* Despatch, dated 3rd August 1831.

7. In reference to the remark made by Government that Lord Clive's Sunnud of 1802 was hereditary in its terms, your Memorialist would respectfully solicit especial attention to the terms of that Sunnud which simply renewed the grants of the Nawabs of the Carnatic and did in no way limit the possession and enjoyment of the Jaghire to the life of Kulleem-oollah Khan the last Jaghiredar; and he would therefore submit that the terms of the Nawab's Purwanahs, which were hereditary, were not in the least vitiated by Lord Clive's Sunnud, but on the contrary renewed by it in all their integrity except in respect to certain collections therein expressly noted. Your Memorialist would also solicit a reference to the Minute* recorded by the above named Governor, reviewing all the circumstances connected with the family of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, and the condition to which they were reduced by the proceedings of the Supreme Court, and proposing grants of money allowances to the several members out of the revenues of the Jaghire. It will be seen from that document that the Jaghire was regarded by the Government *not as a grant for life*, but as a grant upon conditions which the second holder, Kulleem-oollah Khan Bahadoor who had succeeded his father the first Grantee, was rendered incapable of performing by the unhappy dissentions among the family which led to the proceedings in the Supreme Court; and further that when Kulleem-oollah Khan was dispossessed of the Jaghire by the above proceedings, the Act of the Government in assuming it and appropriating its revenues towards the support of the several members, was viewed as an act of protection of the interests of the family, and not as an act of *complete and absolute* resumption of the Estate. The allowances originally granted out of the revenues amounted to nearly the full net collections, after deducting expenses of management and other payments chargeable thereon, or to about Rupees 80,000 per annum; but these grants have now been reduced to a very small amount chiefly by the failure of *legitimate* issue, and the allowances drawn by the surviving members of the family form therefore a trifling charge on the revenues of the Jaghire.

* 31st December 1828.

8. The Honorable Court of Directors approved of the proceedings of Government in taking the Jaghire into their hands, and distributing its annual revenues among the members of the family according to their several wants and pretensions, showing thereby that the allowances made to Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan Bahadoor and the other members of Syed Ausim Khan's family were not of the common nature of pensions, and were therefore not liable to reduction on their death, *except on failure of legal heirs*, when the lapsed portion became an escheat to the State. Moreover, in a letter addressed to the Honorable Company's Solicitor in October 1829, the Government informed him that it was not their intention that any of the members of Syed Ausim Khan's family should be *deprived of any rights which they have already realized or possessed*, and that in obtaining a release from them, it was the object of Government to secure the respectability and to provide against the ruin of the family.

9. Such, your Memorialist humbly submits, were the considerations which influenced the Government during the Right Honorable S. R. Lushington's administration to assume possession of the Jaghire, to protect the first private family in the Carnatic, and to assign to the members such allowances as would secure their future comfort and respectability in life, and prevent their being reduced to the condition of common Pensioners on the bounty of Government.

10. Her Majesty's Government will perceive from the Genealogical Tree which accompanies this Memorial that even the Nickah childern and Harem issue of the descendants of Syed

Ausim Khan Bahadoor have been provided for, and are now in the enjoyment of allowances of various amounts; and yet your Memorialist, who is the legitimate issue of members of the same family united in marriage, has been denied a provision in right of his descent from Syed Taha Saheb, whose allowance was the grant *originally* sanctioned in 1829, and which allowance has not to this time been in any way disposed of, viz.:

Rs. 360-3-0 per mensem granted in Syed Taha Saheb's name.

Rs. 180-3-0 per mensem drawn under his seal for his sister Sadat Begum, since dead.

In no case has the original grant been declared a lapse where there was issue; and in every instance where there has been no legitimate issue by a Shadee wife, portions of the allowance have been continued by the Government even to Nickah and inferior illegitimate issue of the grantee.

11. Your Memorialist is not only the grand-son of the deceased Syed Taha Saheb to whom a separate allowance of 100 Rupees per mensem was granted for the "Fatiah" ceremonies and support of the dependants of Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan who held the Jaghire in succession to his father under Lord Clive's Sunnud, but is also the sole surviving member in the legitimate line of descent from Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, and as such he ventured to submit his claim to the honors of the "Nowbut" and the allowance granted for that purpose, on the ground that it had been granted by Government to Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan Bahadoor as the head of the family;—that your Memorialist's grand-father, Syed Taha Saheb had been acknowledged as such by the Durbar of the Carnatic, as will be seen from the enclosed original certificate of the Dewan—and that your Memorialist himself had been adopted by the said Syed Taha Saib as his own son and heir to all his property, making it incumbent on him to maintain all the dependants and to perform the Fatiahs of his grand-father, and thus declaring to all that he is, to all intents and purposes, the Head of the family in the room of the late Syed Taha Saheb. Your Memorialist humbly submits that if the "Nowbut" allowance could have been once re-granted to a successor of Syed Ausim Khan, to maintain the honor and respectability of the family, it could not be justly refused to any other member who might be able to show good and just pretensions to it, and therefore that as the only surviving male member and present head of the family, he is as much entitled to the honors of the "Nowbut" as his ancestor Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan Bahadoor.

12. Your Memorialist would further respectfully solicit particular attention to the precedent quoted in the Order of Government passed on his case which shows that portions of the allowance originally granted to Habeeb-un-Nissa Begum, second daughter of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, were continued to her two grand-*daughters* Kareem-un-Nissa Begum, and Fatimah Begum, at the rate of 120 Rupees each per mensem, though their father was then alive and in the enjoyment of an allowance of Rupees 360-3-0 per mensem under the original grant, and though the above mentioned two persons were the grand-children of the said Habeeb-un-Nissa Begum, in the female line. While your Memorialist, as the grand-*son* and surviving legitimate male member and acknowledged head of the family, has a much stronger title to the allowance of his grand-father Syed Taha Saheb; and he accordingly submits that his claim to the said allowance cannot be rejected with any justice, and without inflicting great hardship on him.

13. Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that Her Majesty's Government will be graciously pleased to take into its favorable consideration all the circumstances set forth in his present Appeal and in his Petition to the Madras Government in support of his claim, and confer upon him the allowances solicited to enable him to maintain the family in comfort and respectability, and to perform the Fatiahs of several Members, including Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan, the last Jaghiredar of Sunkarapooram and his Lady, an obligation which has devolved on him, as the present head of the family, and which entails a heavy expense.

And for this act of Grace, your Memorialist, as in duty bound will ever pray.

MADRAS, *26th October* 1861.

APPENDIX No. 1.

To the Honorable W. A. MOREHEAD, Esq., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble Memorial of SYED JAMAL UD-DEEN SAHIB, the sole surviving male member of the family of the late SYED AUSIM KHAN, Jaghiredar of Sunkarapooram.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist is the only surviving male descendant, in the female line, from Syed Ausim Khan, on whom was conferred the Jaghire of Sunkarapooram by a Purwanah of the Nawab Wallajah in recompense for the eminent services rendered by him as Dewan of the Carnatic during a period of great troubles and difficulties.

2. That by the said Purwanah, dated the 29th July 1789, the Purganah of the Palamcottah Havile, &c., the villages of Calamalah, &c., of the Manargoodi Purganah in the said Havile, the Sunkarapoor Cusbah and other villages, together with the Sayer of the Pandalam Purganah, &c., appertaining to the Trincomali Sircar of the Carnatic Payen-Ghat province of Arcot Soubah, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jummah of 64,603 Chuckrams and 11 Annas—had been conferred as a Jaghire on the said Syed Mahomed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, "to be enjoyed by him and his descendants for ever from generation to generation," and it was especially provided in that Purwanah that the successors of the Grantor, "shall from time to time perpetually continue and confirm the same."

3. That on the death of the said Syed Ausim Khan, the Right Honorable Lord Clive, then at the head of the Government of Madras, having respect to the terms of the grant and out of a just regard for the respectable character and commendable conduct of the deceased, renewed the Jaghire in favor of his eldest son Syed Kullim Oollah Khan Bahadoor commencing from Fusly 1211 or A. D. 1802—and required that he should pursue the same laudable line of conduct.

4. That during the management of the Jaghire by the said Syed Kullim Oollah Khan, disputes arose among the Members of the family respecting the equitable distribution of its revenues for their support and enjoyment, and as all efforts for an amicable settlement and just division of the property had failed, proceedings were instituted against him in Her Majesty's Supreme Court at Madras, which while it established the right of the suitors to equal participation in the property, terminated most unfavorably to the interests of the whole family, for the heavy and ruinous expenses of the law suit involved them in very great distress and reduced them almost to a state of indigence.

5. That the result of these proceedings and its consequences to the family having been brought under the notice of the Madras Government, the Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq., then at the head of it, commisserating their fallen condition, took their case into consideration and resolved in 1829 to resume the Jaghire and to assign out of its revenues monthly allowances for the support of the several Members, and further in order to put an end to all family disputes, he required them to execute a deed of mutual release from the claims they had on the Estate of Syed Ausim Khan which was accordingly done on the 12th of January 1831.

6. That the allowances granted out of the revenues of the Jaghire on the execution of the said release were in the proportion of Rupees 1,081-8-0 per mensem to each of the sons of the deceased Jaghiredar, with an additional grant of Rupees 719-8-0 to Syed Kullim Oollah Khan as the head of the family, to defray the expenses of the honors of the Nowbut to which the Government so generously acknowledged his title—that each of the daughters was allowed a stipend of Rupees 540-12-0 per mensem—and that your Memorialist's grand-father Syed Taha Saheb, was at the same time assigned an allowance of Rupees 360-5-0 per mensem and his sister Sadat Begum Saiba a sum of Rupees 180-3-0 as the son and daughter respectively of

Aureefoonissa Begum Saiba, who was the second child and eldest daughter of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, the original grantee—the above two sums being the proportion that would have been allotted to the said Aureefoonissa Begum, had she been alive at the time of the resumption of the Jaghire.

7. That your Memorialist's grand-father, the said Syed Taha Saheb, married his cousin, the daughter of Habeeboonissa Begum, who was the second daughter of Syed Ausim Khan and who under the above mentioned arrangements, enjoyed in her own right an allowance of Rupees 540-12-0 per mensem. That the allowances of Rupees 360-5-0 per mensem to the said Syed Taha Saheb and of Rupees 180-3-0 per mensem to his sister Sadat Begum Saiba were, as above shewn, original grants sanctioned in 1829. That on the death of the former on the 22nd January 1859, and of the latter on the 13th June 1858, no portion of the above specified original grants was continued to the descendants in that branch of the family. And that your Memorialist who is in the enjoyment of no allowance whatever, ventures to prefer his claim to the renewal in his favor of the above mentioned original grants, as well as of the Nowbut allowance, on the following grounds, which are respectfully submitted for the favorable consideration of your Honor in Council.

8.—1st. That the four sons of Syed Ausim Khan, the original grantee, died without leaving any *male heirs.*

2nd. That your Memorialist, is the *Shadee* issue of the union of the children* of the eldest two daughters of Syed Ausim Khan, whose husbands and the said Ausim Khan were descended from one common ancestor and were thus closely connected.

* Syed Taha Saheb, son of Aureefoonissa Begum, eldest daughter of Syed Ausim Khan. Khodajah Begum, only child of Habeebun Nissa Begum, the second daughter of Ausim Khan.

3rd. That your Memorialist is now the only surviving male heir of the said Syed Ausim Khan, and as such he regards himself as the head of the family.

4th. That by the terms of the original Purwanah the grant of the Jaghire was declared to be "in perpetuity and to descend from generation to generation," and therefore your Memorialist should *in hereditary right* succeed to the allowance of Rupees 540-8-0 per mensem, which formed the portion of Aureefoonissa Begum, and which portion was continued to her two children, Syed Taha Saheb your Memorialist's grand-father and Sadat Begum Saiba, his sister—their respective shares, which were the original money grants sanctioned in 1829, not having been finally disposed of.

9. Your Memorialist submits his case for the liberal consideration of your Honor in Council, and humbly solicits that you will be graciously pleased to continue to him, in right of his grand-father Syed Taha Saheb, the allowances which he and his sister Sadat Begum Saiba enjoyed in right of their mother Aureefoonissa Begum Saiba, as being the eldest daughter of Syed Ausim Khan the original Jaghiredar, viz., Rupees 540-8-0 per mensem; and he further prays that your Honor in Council will continue to him the distinction which the eldest son of the said Syed Ausim Khan enjoyed during his life time, viz., the Nowbut allowance of Rupees 719-8-0 per mensem, on the ground of your Memorialist being now the sole surviving male heir and head of the family.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) SYED JAMAL UDDEEN SAHIB.

MADRAS,
20th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Translation of a Purwanah written in the Persian Language under Seals and Baiz bearing date the 5th day of the month of Zeekandah of the year of Hegery 1203 *corresponding with the* 29*th day of August A. D.* 1879.

GOD IS GRACIOUS

SEAL.

1182.
Nawaub Wallajah Ameer
Ul Hind Oomdut Ul Moolk
Ausif Ud Dowlah Bahadoor
Zefer Jung Sepah Salar.
The Year.
9.

Whereas by the grace of God I have at this time conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever unto the Most Noble and well beloved Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadoor, Moobarez Jung, the Purganah of Palamcottah Havile, &c., together with the Villages of Calamalah, &c., in the Purganah of Manargoodi subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and also the Kusba of Shunkeerpoor and other villages appertaining thereto, together with the whole of the Purganah of Pandalum, &c., belonging to the Circar of Ternamallee, situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoor (the mansion of Glory) commonly called Arcot dependent in the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jamah of sixty-four thousand six hundred and three Chuckrums and eleven Annas agreeably to the particulars herein endorsed commencing from the year of fusly 1199 (some time in July 1789.)

It is therefore required that my illustrious and fortunate sons and successors, powerful Chiefs, faithful Collectors, and the Mootsuddies for the Dewanee affairs shall by virtue of this instrument put the aforesaid Bahadoor in possession of the aforesaid Purganah &c., *to be enjoyed by him and his descendants for ever from generation to generation, and shall from time to time perpetually* continue and confirm the same; and considering the aforesaid Bahadoor guarded and protected from the incidents of changes and alterations, and free and exempted from every taxation relative to the Civil and Military authorities and all other expenses, let them not by any manner of means trouble him on that account. *Whenever the* aforesaid Bahadoor shall divide between his descendants the villages subject to the aforesaid Purganah of the said Altumagh Enam, let the same be duly confirmed accordingly.

1182,
Nawaub Wallajah Ameer
Ul Hind Oomdut Ul Moolk
Ausif Ud Dowlah Bahadoor
Zefer Jung Sepah Salar.
The Year
9.

It is also required of Darsmookghees, Darspandees, Kanoongoes, Mooguddums, meaning nearly Record-keepers, Principal Tenants, Registrars, Head Royats, &c., Cultivators and Inhabitants, that considering the aforesaid Purganah, &c. as an Altumagh Enam expressly conferred on the aforesaid Bahadoor, they do obey and pay him the just revenue at proper time and seasons, and not deviate from his orders, just opinion and prudent advice.

Considering this as a most positive and peremptory mandate, let them require no fresh grant every year, let them not deviate from any matter or thing aforesaid but agreeably thereto.

Baiz,
Written on the back of the Original
* Indorse the Particulars Bond.

The nature of the endorsement is to the effect following:

* *The above is always written by the grantor in his hand.*

That the Purganah of Palamcottah Havile, &c. subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and the Kusbah, &c. belonging to the Circar of Trinamallee situated in the Soobah of Mahomed-

poor (the mansion of Glory) commonly called Arcot, dependent on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jama of sixty-four thousand six hundred and three Chuckrums and eleven Annas have been conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever unto Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadoor, Moobarez Jung, to be enjoyed by him and his descendants from generation to generation perpetually and for ever, commencing from the year of Fusly 1199, some time in July 1789, by virtue of the seval bearing signature as hereinafter particularly mentioned.

	Chuckrums.	Annas.
The full amount of Revenues.................	64,603	11

The signature of His Highness thus.
The Contents of the seval is as follows.

"Write."

High command issued that the Purwanah of Palamcottah Havile, together with the villages of Calamalah, &c., in the Purganah of the Manargoody, &c., subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and the Cusbah Shunkarapooram and other villages appertaining thereto together with the whole of the Purganah of Pandalum, &c., belonging to the Circar of Tinnamallee situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoor (the mansion of Glory) commonly called Arcot dependent on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, the whole being valued at a Kamil jamah of 64,603 Chuckrums and 11 Annas have been conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever with Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadoor, Moobarez Jung, to be enjoyed by him and his descendants from generation to generation, perpetually and for ever commencing from the year of Fusly 1199 (some time in July 1789) and that a grant should be written out accordingly. What is your Highness's order on this Head, dated this first day of Zeekandah of year of Hegery 1203 (25th day of July A. D. 1789.)

(True Copy of True Translation.)

APPENDIX No. 3.

Translation of a Purwanah written in the Persian language under Seals and Baiz bearing date the 7th day of the month of Rubee-ulavil of the year of Hegery 1212 corresponding with the 30th day of August A. D. 1797.

Nawab
Omdut ul Omrah Wallajah
Ameer ul Hind Omdut ul Moolk
Assudoo Dowlah Ameer Redden
Khan Hoossainally Khan Bahadoor
Zool Mein Juery Sepah Sirdar the
Possessor of sword and pen. The
well beloved son of the Victorious
King Shaw Allum Bahadoor.
12.

Whereas by the Grace of God the Purganah of Palamcottah Havile, &c., together with the Villages of Calamalah, &c., in the Purganah of Manargoody subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and also the Kusbah of Shunkerpoor and other Villages appertaining thereto, together with the whole of the Purganah of Pandalum and belonging to the Circar of Ternamalee situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoor (the mansion of Glory commonly called Arcot) dependent on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jamma of sixty-four thousand, six hundred and three Chuckrums and eleven Annas have hitherto been conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam

without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever unto the most noble and well beloved Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadur, Moobarez Jung, by virtue of a Purwanah under the seal of his serene Highness the Nabob (who is blessed by God and rests in Paradise) bearing date the 5th day of *Zeekandah* of the year of Hegery 1203 (29th day of July A. D. 1789) which I have at this time renewed and confirmed agreeably to the particulars hereon endorsed, commencing from the year of Fusly 1207 some time in July 1797.

Newab
Omdut ul Omrah Wallajah,
Ameer ul Hind Omdut ul Moolk
Assudoo Dowlah Ameer Redden
Khan Hoossainally Khan Bahadoor
Zool Mein Juery Sepah Sirdar the
Possessor of sword and pen. The
well beloved son of the Victorious
King Shaw Allum Bahadoor.
12.

It is therefore required that my illustrious and fortunate sons and successors, powerful Chiefs, faithful Collectors and the Mootasuddies for the Dewans affairs shall by virtue of this instrument put the aforesaid Bahadur in possession of the aforesaid Purganah, *to be enjoyed by him and his descendants for ever from generation to generation and shall from time to time perpetually continue and confirm the same, and considering the aforesaid Bahadur guarded and protected from the incidents of changes and alterations*, and free and exempted from every taxation relative to the Civil and Military authorities and all other expenses, let them not by any manner of means trouble him on that account, *whenever the aforesaid Bahadur shall settle upon and divide between his descendants the villages subject to the Purganah of the aforesaid Altumagh Enam, let the same be duly confirmed accordingly.* It is also required of Daismookhs, Daispandies, Konoongoes, Mooquddims meaning nearly Record-keepers, Principal Tenants, Registrars, Head Ryots, &c., Cultivators and inhabitants, that considering the aforesaid Purganah, &c., as an Altumagh Enam expressly conferred on the aforesaid Bahadur, they do obey and pay him the just revenue at proper time and season, and deviate not from his orders, just opinion and prudent advice.

Considering this as a most positive and peremptory mandate, let them require no fresh grant every year. Let them not deviate from any matter or thing aforesaid but act agreeable thereto.

Baiz.

(Written on the Back of the Original.)

The nature of the indorsements to the effect following. } Indorse the particulars.

Bond.

That the Purganah of Palamcottah Havile together with the Villages of Calamalah and in the Purganah of Manargoodi and subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and the Cusbah of Shunkerpoor and other Villages appertaining thereto, together with the whole of the Purganah of Pundalum, &c., belonging to the Circar of Ternamalee situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoore (the mansion of Glory) commonly called Arcot, dependent on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jamma of sixty-four thousand six hundred and three Chuckrums and eleven Annas have hitherto been conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever unto Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadoor, Moobarez Jung, by virtue of a Purwanah under the seals of his serene Highness the Nabob (who is blessed by God and rests in Paradise) bearing date the 5th day of Zeekandah of the year of Hegery 1203 (29th day of July A. D. 1789) which is hereby renewed.

The above is always written by the granter in his proper hand writing and confirmed, to be enjoyed from generation to generation perpetually and for ever commencing from the year of Fusly 1207 (some time in July 1797) by virtue of the Sewal bearing signature as hereinafter particularly mentioned.

	Chuckrums.	Annas.
The full amount of the Revenues	64,603	11

The Signature of His Highness is thus. } "Write."

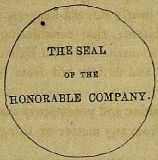
The contents of the Sewal is as follows. }

High command issued that the Purganah of Palamcottah Havile together with the villages of Calamalah, and in the Purganah of Manargoodi, &c., subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile

and the Cusbah of Shunkerapore and other villages appertaining thereto together with the whole of the Purganah of Pandalum, &c., belonging to the Circar of Ternamalee situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoor (the Mansion of Glory) commonly called Arcot, dependent on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut the whole being valued at a Kamil Jamma of sixty-four thousand six hundred and three Chuckrums and eleven Annas have hitherto been conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever unto Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadoor, Moobarez Jung, by virtue of a Purwanah under the seal of his serene Highness the Nabob (who is blessed by God and rests in Paradise) bearing date the 5th day of Zeekandah of the year of Hegery 1203 (29th day of July A. D. 1789) which is now renewed and confirmed to be enjoyed from generation to generation, perpetually and for ever commencing from the year of Fusly 1207, some time in July 1797, and that another grant should be written out accordingly.

What is your Highness' order on this head dated this 1st day of Rubee-ulawel of the year of Hegery 1212 (24th day of August A. D. 1797.)

(True Copy of True Translation.)



APPENDIX No. 4.

PURWANAH granted by the Right Honorable EDWARD Lord CLIVE, President and Governor, &c., Council of Fort Saint George, to SEYUD ULLAH CHAN BAHADUR.

Be it known to all Judges, Collectors, Aumils, Muttesuadies, Curnums, Zemindars, Jaghiredars, and all proprietors of lands, Cultivators and Inhabitants in the dominions and territories of the Honorable English East India Company.

That whereas by a Purwanah of His Highness the late Nabob Mahomed Ali Chan Bahadur bearing date the 5th Zekadah A. H. 1203, the Purganah of the Palamcottah Havile, &c., the villages of Calamalah, &c., of the Mannargoodie Purgannah and said Havile, the Shuncrapore Cusbah, and other Villages together with the Sayer of the Pandalum Purgannah, &c., appertaining to the Trinomali Sircar of the Carnatic Payen Ghat, province of the Mahammedpur or Arcot Soubah, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jummah of sixty-four thousand six hundred and three (64,603) Chuckrums and eleven (11) Annas had heretofore been conferred as a Jaghire on the late Seyud Mahommed Assim Chan Bahadur.

Now in these auspicious days the Honorable Company's Government, out of a just regard for the respectable character, and commendable conduct of the said Bahadur and a well founded expectation that his son, Seyud Kalim Ullah Chan Bahadur, pursuing the same laudable line

of conduct shall manifest a firm allegiance and steady attachment to the Honorable Company's Government, have been pleased to renew to him by this instrument, the said Jaghire, but without the Sayer, Salt, and Saltpetre, agreeably to the detail hereon indorsed, commencing from the Fusly year 1211 or A. D. 1802.

It is therefore required of the said Chan, on taking possession of the Jaghire in virtue of this instrument, that he shall not consider any power or authority whatever over the rights, privileges, liberty or property of the Inhabitants residing within the Jaghire now granted to him by the Honorable Company to be thereby conveyed to him, and that he is in like manner with all other subjects of the British Government, to be amenable to the jurisdiction and control of the laws and regulations existing or that may be hereafter established.

It is further required that considering the right of dispensing Civil and Criminal Justice, of exacting or absolving Sayer or duties and customs, to belong exclusively to the State, he do zealously and implicitly conform to and obey all regulations and ordinances which may have already been or hereafter shall be framed, with respect to the former, and that he by no manner of means interfere with what relates to the latter or in the preparation and manufacture of Salt and Saltpetre, which Government exclusively reserves to itself when and in whatever manner it may think proper. That duly reflecting on the value of the distinguished benefit he derives under the protection of the Company's Government, he exhibits an example of grateful loyalty, and cordial obedience, that he do conciliate and attach to him the affections of the people resident in his district, by a kind concern, for their interests, by sacred regard for their rights written or prescriptive, by a solemn and inviolable respect for the rules and ordinances of law as it is to be dispensed throughout the several districts, and finally that he exert himself for the extension of cultivation, the happiness of the people and the general prosperity of his districts.

It is in like manner required of the Deshmooks, Despondiahs, Canungoes, Makaddims, Cultivators and inhabitants, that considering the said Chan as the legitimate and accredited Jaghiredar, they do pay to him season by season, and year by year, according to the stipulations and Instalments, the just revenue, that they obey and respect the Regulations and Ordinances of law, as established in the districts, in which they severally reside, that they preserve inviolate their engagements and persevere in obedience to the Orders of the Chan; which will doubtless be entirely compatible with the rules of justice and the sanctions of equity and reason.

Consider this as a most positive and peremptory mandate, unnecessary to be annually repeated, and from which you are by no means to deviate but implicitly to obey it.

In Witness whereof we the President and Council aforesaid, have set our hands and caused the seal of the said Company to be affixed, in Fort Saint George this twenty-seventh day of March, One thousand eight hundred and two.

Entered in the Secretary's Office by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Exd.
(Signed) Fredk. GAHAGAN,
Head Assistant.

(Signed) CLIVE,
(„) T. STUART,
(„) Wm. PETRIE,
(„) M. DICK.

(Signed) Jno. HODGSON,
Secretary to Government.

Syed Mahomed Asim Khan Bahadoor Moobarez Jung, Prime Minister and friend of Walajah Bahadoor, Nawab of the Carnatic, married his Cousin and died, leaving four Sons and three Daughters.

1\. Syed Kulleemoollah Khan Bahadoor, eldest son, succeeded to the Jaghire as the heir to the Estate, and was afterwards pensioned on 1,081 Rupees a month, together with the Nowbut allowance of Rupees 719-8-0, married his cousin, and died without issue. His widow received a pension of Rupees 721, and on her death an allowance of 100 Rupees was granted for the Fatiah ceremonies and support of her dependants, in the name of Syed Taha Sahib.

2\. Aurif Un Nissa Begum, eldest daughter, married her cousin and died leaving two children, one son and one daughter. This event occurred before the resumption of the Jaghire, and the grant of Pensions.

3\. Habeeb Un Nissa Begum, second daughter, pensioned on Rupees 540-8 per mensem and married one of the relatives of Syed Asim Khan Bahadoor, and died leaving one daughter named Khoodyjah Begum.

4\. Najeeb Un Nissa Begum, third daughter, she was pensioned on Rupees 540-8 per mensem and died unmarried.

5\. Syed Ahmed Meer Moobaruk Ullah Khan, second son. He was pensioned on 1,081 Rupees a month, married and had no issue by his Shadee wife, but left some children by his Nickah wives, who are in the receipt of pensions, viz. widows and daughters each 65 Rupees a month, and sons each 130 Rupees a month. These Nickah sons are dead.

6\. Syed Ally Sahib, third son. He was pensioned on 1,081 Rs. a month, married and had a daughter, who was married to Syed Ahmed Sahib's Nickah son. He also left another daughter by his Nickah wife. His Shadee widow receives a pension of Rs. 596, Nickah widows Rupees 20 and Rupees 5, and Nickah daughter 100 Rupees a month, who is now dead.

7\. Syed Yahya Khan Bahadoor Akbar Jung, fourth son. He was pensioned on 1,081 Rupees a month, he also married and left one daughter.

Sadat Begum, daughter, pensioned on 180 Rupees 3 Annas a month. Married her consin and died without issue.

Syed Taha Sahib, son. He was pensioned on 360 Rs. and Annas 3 per mensem and married his cousin Koodyjah Begum, daughter of Habeeb Un Nissa Begum. He had 2 daughters by her.

Khoodyjah Begum, daughter, married to her cousin Syed Taha Saib and died, leaving two daughters.

Khyroo Nissa Begum, she receives a pension of 240 Rupees, 5 Annas and 4 Pice, and was married to Syed Taha Sahib, after his 1st wife's death. She is now a widow.

Careem Un Nissa Begum, eldest daughter, she is receiving a pension of 120 Rupees a month out of the stipend of her grand-mother Habeeb Un Nissa Begum. Is married to her cousin and has one son.

Fatimah Begum, second daughter, she was pensioned on 120 Rupees a month out of her grand-mother's stipend and died unmarried.

Syed Jamal Uddeen Sahib, grand-son of the late Syed Taha Sahib who was grandson and married his cousin Koodyjah Begum, granddaughter of the late Syed Asim Khan Bahadoor.

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1861, No. 502.

Ordered that the Memorial submitted with the foregoing address be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, together with a copy of the Proceedings noted in the margin, explanatory of the grounds on which the Government declined to comply with its prayer.

Proceedings, 31st October 1860, Nos. 95 to 100.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 29. Read the following letter from His Excellency M. D'UBRAYE, Governor of the French Establishment in India; to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, dated Pondichérry, 3rd November 1861.

GOUVERNEMENT DES ETABLISSEMENTS FRANCAIS DANS L'INDE.

Cabinet du Gouverneur.

No. 9.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,

Par lettre du 24 Septembre dernier, No. 8 j'ai eu l'honneur de prier Votre Excellence de vouloir bien donner les orders nécessaires au paiement, a l'échéance, du 3e terme de la rente des 4 lacks dūe à la France par Votre Gouvernement.

Aucun avis ne m'étant encore parvenu á cet égard do la Collecte de Goudelour, je crois devoir rappeler á Votre Excellence l'objet de ma lettre précitée en la priant de vouloir bien y faire droit.

Veuillez agreér, Monsieur le Gouverneur, l'assurance de la haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'etre.

De Votre Excellence
Le trés humble et trés obéissant Serviteur,
Le Commissaire Genéral,
Gouverneur des Etablissements Francais de l'Inde.
(Signed) D'UBRAYE.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 13th November 1861, No. 503.

Resolved that the Officiating Civil Paymaster be requested to instruct the Collector of South Arcot to disburse from the Treasury at Cuddalore the sum of Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand, being a moiety of the 3rd instalment of the rent due to France for the year 1861.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 31. To His Excellency M. D'UBRAYE, Governor of the French Establishments in India, &c., &c., &c., dated Fort Saint George, 13th November 1861, No. 504.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 3rd instant, No. 9, regarding the third instalment due to France, and to express my regret that any delay should have occurred in the payment of the sum of Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand on that account, which was owing to the non-receipt of your letter of the 24th September last.

2. I have now to acquaint you that the necessary Orders have been issued for the disbursement at Cuddalore of the above sum, being a moiety of the third instalment due to France by the East India Company for the year 1861, the other moiety being payable at Calcutta.

Accept, Sir, &c.,
(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

Read the following papers :—

No. 32. From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent at Tanjore; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 27th September 1861, No. 342.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government under date the 14th April 1860, No. 220, relative to the management of the real property belonging to the Mangalavás or the Seraglio of His late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, I have the honor to solicit the instructions of Government on the following point.

2. The Government in paragraph 1 of the Order above quoted, have directed that the income of the villages therein referred to, be distributed to the members of the Seraglio in the manner suggested by the Commissioner in paragraph 10 of his letter to Government on the subject, and in this latter Mr. Phillips has recommended that the same be divided in equal sums between all the members of the establishment, including male and female children. By this arrangement, the same amount is payable to a child as to a lady. The Seraglio in question consists of 42 ladies and 15 children (9 of whom are female and 6 male) making a total number of 57; of the latter, 11 are the offspring of 9 of the ladies, and the remaining 4 are motherless. Such being the case, and if the arrangement which has been suggested be carried out, a lady with one child will get twice the amount payable to a childless lady, and one with two children will get three times as much. And again among the 42 ladies abovementioned, there are two of an inferior grade, being of the class of dancing women, and whose monthly stipend has been accordingly fixed at a far lower rate than that of the other ladies, the rate allowed to the former being Rupees 70 against 150 allowed to the latter, and these two women will also have to be paid the same share as the others out of the proceeds of the villages in question.

3. The stipends assigned to the children have been fixed at varying rates according to their respective positions, as noted in the margin, and this fact would appear to signify a recognised distinction between them.

	Rs.
To a motherless child, male, monthly	100
Do. do. female	70
To all other children	35

4. Under these circumstances, I feel some doubt as to whether it may have been the intention of Government, that the distribution of the proceeds of the landed property should take place in the manner proposed by the late Commissioner, and beg therefore to request the instructions of Government for my guidance on the subject.

5. In the event of Government being inclined to modify the Order above quoted, I would take leave to suggest that it would be a proper and equitable arrangement to distribute the proceeds of the landed property rateably and in proportion to the monthly stipends drawn by the several members of the establishment. A similar arrangement has been made with the property belonging to the Kalliana Mahal, and I trust the suggestion I have therefore now made, will meet with the approval of Government.

No. 33. Memorandum by Mr. H. D. PHILLIPS, on a letter from Mr. CADELL, Government Agent at Tanjore, dated the 7th September 1861, No. 342.

1. Mr. Cadell, the Government Agent, seems to overlook the necessity of dealing on different principles with the *private property* of the persons who form, what is called, the "Mangalavás," and the sums which those persons derive, as *stipends*, from the liberality of the Government.

2. In regard to *stipends*, I proposed certain rates which were approved, and are now in force. As respects the *private property* represented by the produce of lands bought and granted by the late Rajah to the "Mangalavás," we are called on, I consider to step in, as Tanjore affairs stand, and do only what seems expedient, if this can be shown to be moderately equitable.

3. It is clear that when all the concubines belonging to the Mangalavás have died off, the property given to the establishment should be equally divided between the then surviving male

and female children. For, the concubines who are childless will not be at liberty, during their life time, to dispose of their shares of the landed property; given as it was, by the late Rajah to the "Mangalavás," that is, to the concubines "en masse." It must thus be regarded, I apprehend, as belonging to that establishment.

4. Being then members of this "masse," I can trace no reason for treating as inferior personages, the two women of whom Mr. Cadell speaks as formerly "dancing women." True it is they were such. It is equally true that I brought the circumstance to notice, and it is further true, that, adverting to their known origin, I fixed their stipend at a lower figure than that of the concubines, whose social antecedents were not so generally known. But that scale was to apply only to the *stipends* the Government were then assigning.

Paragraph 2.

To Government, 8th June 1857, appendix to letter Nos. 26 to 84.

5. Assuming the equal division of the produce of the *private property* of the Mangalavás to be a proper division, these two concubines are entitled to participate in that equal division, just as much as the concubines whose fathers may have been barbers, washermen, peons, elephant drivers and that like, and who were sold for subjection to the Rajah's passions in a more private manner than that adopted by the relatives of two girls of the dancing caste, who regarded the admission of their children to the Mangalavás as a good investment of property and a fortunate move in their calling. I differ, therefore, altogether from what Mr. Cadell suggests in their respect.

Paragraph 2.

6. In the 5th paragraph of his letter Mr. Cadell proposes to take as a model for the distribution of the Mangalavás' property, the rateable distribution observed in respect of the "Kalliana Mahal," the establishment of concubines of the late Rajah's father Serfoji.

7. Mr. Cadell is here in positive error. No rateable proportion has been observed in respect of the females belonging to the Kalliana Mahal. At the recognized head of this establishment, and as the superior by a most marked degree, of the other 14 ordinary concubines, was Ladhabayee, a sword wife of Serfoji Rajah. Her position during Serfoji's reign and since, has, in almost every respect, been equal and similar to that of the widows of the late Rajah. Distinct large allowances were set apart for her by Serfoji, which the last Rajah continued; and it was on a calculation of these, that I proposed a stipend for her very nearly similar to that of the late Rajah's widows. But, between Ladhabayee and the 14 concubines of the Kalliana Mahal, there was and is an immense social difference; and the reasons for giving to her a large share of the Kalliana Mahal property and a small one to the 14 concubines, who each receive a sum similar in amount, were represented to Government in great detail in consequence of some objections raised by Mr. Cadell on a former occasion, but which, under the grounds assigned by me were held to be of no weight. Mr. Cadell would, in fact, apply to two cases of which the premises differ what is applicable to only one of them.

To Government, 11th August 1860, No. 1,354.

8. Now, as to the propriety of an equal division of the produce of the Mangalavás' lands between all those who are now members of that establishment. Each of the concubines here, has a monthly stipend of 150 Rupees. An additional sum falls into the hands of those of the concubines who have children by the 35 Rupees per mensem, paid to each of the latter. If a male child has no mother alive, he gets 100 Rupees a month; a girl in a similar position, receives 70 Rupees.

9. But although the concubines have been informed that the assignment to them of stipends will shut out grants by Government for the expenses of marrying their children, in no case has provision been made for such special and extraordinary outlay as these ceremonies will infallibly entail on those who are mothers; nor is any made for the additional domestic outlay which these children will incur when they are married. The produce of the shares will at the least be a partial provision for nuptial, and post nuptial expenses. At the same time, we cannot shut our

eyes to the fact, that those concubines who have no children, possess rights in the land given by the Rajah to the "Mangalavás" of which we ought not to deprive them during their life time, a share to each is a recognition of those rights. It is further to be remarked, that they will take nothing out of the Mangalavás' property beyond what will reach them under my arrangement; whenever the children of the other concubines will, in the long run, divide the estate. Weighing then all the circumstances connected with the difficult and very peculiar position in which the inmates of the Mangalavás have been placed by the action of Government in Tanjore affairs, it seemed to me, in the absence of any rule of Hindoo law applicable to such a state, to be best to make an equal distribution between all those of the Mangavalás who have a present or contingent interest in the property of the establishment. I could devise no other to the operation of which objection could not be raised on the score of unequal results.

10. It will be seen that Mr. Cadell's proposal to divide the village proceeds rateably, according to the amount of stipend, would operate very unequally. For instance, a *motherless* son receiving Rupees 100 per mensem, would take from these proceeds nearly three times the amount falling to the share of a boy on a stipend of 35 Rupees monthly, whose mother is *alive.* But the latter may be many years senior to the former, and his marriage and his separation from the inmates of the Mangalavás consequent thereon, may be close at hand: and such, as I recollect, is the actual state of affairs, there being now in the Mangalavás, two of the six sons of the Rajah, fine well grown young men of 5 feet 10 inches or so, who, according to the practice and ideas of Hindus ought long ago to have been married, but who are still living with their mother in the apartments of the concubines, in the midst of a perfect herd of female dependents and servants of different kinds. Unless, then, the Government are disposed to come forward and supply funds for the celebration of the marriages of the 15 children of the Rajah, the arrangement I have made, should, I submit, not be interfered with. It is a means to an end. It is not inequitable. So far as I learnt in my frequent communications with the inmates of the Palaces at Tanjore, it was deemed by those concerned, to be a sufficient settlement of what could not be settled by rule, Regulation or Hindu Law: and beyond Mr. Cadell's own differing view, unsupported as it is by any argument whatever, except one which I have shown to be baseless, the Government do not seem to have information that to my arrangement any objection has been taken by those most concerned.

MADRAS,
11*th October* 1861.

(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS,
Late Commissioner for the Settlement of affairs at Tanjore.

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 13th November 1861, No. 505.

The Government have considered the explanation afforded by Mr. Phillips of the reasons by which he was actuated in proposing a division, into equal shares, of the proceeds of the property of the Mangalavas or Seraglio of the late Rajah of Tanjore; and they are satisfied that the arrangement originally made by him and which has received their sanction, is quite as judicious a one as could under the circumstances be adopted. They are therefore of opinion that it should be acted on.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 35. Read the following letter from Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 18th September 1861, No. 1,185.

I have the honor to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government Order, No. 384 of 4th instant, sanctioned ½ rate of pension to Batul-oon-Nissa, as a Becar, with arrears from 17th January 1856, the date her allowance was discontinued.

2. By Government Order, No. 19, dated 8th January last, paragraph 2, however, Becars were not allowed arrears, and as there is nothing in this Lady's case different from those persons excluded by that Order, it seems my duty to submit the different bearings of these two Orders, and to mention that grant of pensions to this class is from the pure bounty of the State.

3. It was with the view that this Lady's case might be in accordance with Government Order, No. 19 of 1861, that her arrears were not submitted in my letter, No. 1,012 of the 9th ultimo; but Government may be of opinion that this Lady is entitled to arrears from 1st February 1856, the date of the cessation of her allowance, and resolve to make her's a special case; I do not think that the annual estimate would be exceeded thereby, but as I have not estimated for it, if sanctioned by Government, I have the honor to request a Treasury Order may be issued for Rupees (1,005) one thousand and five, being her arrears from 1st February 1856 to 31st August 1861, at Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem.

No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 13th November 1861, No. 506.

The Government observe that Batul-oon-Nissa was not a recent applicant for pension—that her name was on the List of the late Nawab's pensioners, but struck out by the Agent, acting on the Orders dated 17th January 1856, No. 18, and that in lately granting her a pension as a "Becar," arrears were awarded to her from the date of its discontinuance, in order to place her on a par with the general body of retainers of the same class who were pensioned by the Orders of the 7th January 1858, No. 8. They do not therefore concur with the Agent that the Order cited by him, dated 8th January last, No. 19, applies to the case of Batul-oon-Nissa, and they accordingly direct that the arrears be disbursed to her. These arrears will be calculated at the full rate to 31st January 1858, and at the half-rate for the subsequent period.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 37. Read the following letter from Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 5th October 1861, No. 1,239.

I have the honor to report to His Excellency the Governor in Council, as commanded in Order No. 384 of 30th ultimo, that the number and amount of Becars and Neazat having arrears who were included in the List sent with letter No. 1,555 of 1860, were as per margin.

No.	Class.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
5	Becar	392	10	3
2	Neazat	450	0	0

2. As the question required to be answered by that Order seems to re-open the subject of the grant of arrears to the persons whom Order of Government No. 19 of 1861 excluded therefrom, I hasten to send on the precise items of information which Government require, because if the whole subject be reconsidered, the entire data will take some little time to prepare.

3. Of some points of information however we are already in possession; the Budget provided for arrears the sum of Rupees 40,000—for instance, the total amount paid or payable by Government Order No. 19 of 1861, was Rupees 22,253-13-6, and the amount struck out by that Order, as not payable, was Rupees 14,108-0-8.

4. Since then, however, further sums sanctioned by Government Order No. 380, dated 31st August last, amount to Rupees 9,475-4-3.

5. In consequence of Order No. 19 of 1861, and taking it as our guide, in constructing the final List which was sanctioned by Order of Government No. 380 of 31st August last, calculations were not made for arrears of any of those classes whom Government Order No. 19 of 1861 excluded, whether residents at the Presidency or dwelling at Outstations, and as, if required by Government, it will take some little time to extract from the Records all the necessary information, and Government may be desirous of early obtaining the particular data which Order No. 384 of 30th ultimo commanded, I give the Nos. and amounts of the Madras Becar and Neazat in the 1st paragraph of this letter who were excluded by No. 19 of 1861, and confine myself at present to mentioning that, as expressed in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 1,012 of 1861, there is a difficulty in searching the Records of the Outstations; and if this subject be taken up by Government in its entirety, the search may perhaps require a little time.

6. At present, therefore, and until search has been made, it would not be proper to do more than estimate the probable charge that would fall to be defrayed, if the restrictive Order of No. 19 of 1861 were abrogated; but including the Rupees 14,108-0-8 struck out by No. 19 of 1861, it certainly would come near to Rupees 28,000 which the Government would be liable to, if all the classes then excluded, whether of the Presidency or of the Outstations, were now commanded to be paid.

7. In the mean time, awaiting the Order of Government on these points, a draft letter has been prepared, and instant commencement will be made to compile exact information, should Government issue instructions to that effect.

8. As the subject of arrears undrawn by Bekar, Sadaat and Neazat is to be now under the reconsideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, I beg to submit the decision which was come to on one class of their arrears in Extract Minutes of Consultation of 12th October No. 673 of 1858, paragraph 6, in which occur the following remarks:

" Referring to the remarks of the Agent in paragraph 5, the Government wish it to be clearly " understood that no arrears are on any account to be paid to such classes as the Becar, Saadat, " Neazat or those pensioners under any denomination who were mere hangers-on and never " actually rendered service. The cases of these parties have been treated with ample indulgence, " when from motives of charity they were permitted to retain for life a moiety of the allowances " standing against their names in the Sirkar books. No more can be allowed and so much of " the arrears found by the late Commissioners or by the Agent as were referrable to this head " will at once be struck out of the account."

No. 38. ORDER THEREON, 13th November 1861, No. 508.

The Government Agent should have simply stated the number of Becars and Neazat entered in the List referred to, which was all that the Memorandum required from the Agency office, the object being merely to verify what was ascertained from the List itself, there being a doubt as to the actual number from the remarks in the last column of it not being sufficiently clear. Doctor Balfour however, instead of thus confining himself to the subject before him, and furnishing the information applied for, has digressed into remarks at great length on the subject of the grant of arrears to persons of the above and other classes, a question which the Government never intended to re-open as supposed by Doctor Balfour.

Note of difference.

By the Agent's present letter...............	5 Becar,	2 Neazat.
By the office as ascertained from the List.	1 ,,	2 ,,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 39. Read the following letter from Messrs. RITCHIE and SHAW, Solicitors, Madras; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 8th November 1861.

We have the honor to forward herewith a Memorial preferred by Mahomed Sally Ebramjee, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and will thank you to lay the same before His Excellency in Council, at your earliest convenience.

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 13th November 1861, No. 509.

Ordered that the Petition of Mahomed Sally Ebramjee, be forwarded to the Government Agent at Chepauk, who will ascertain from Rusheed-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, why he has not paid the amount due by him to the Petitioner, and what arrangement he proposes making for the future.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 41. Read the following letter from W. GREY, Esq., for Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; to His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlement in India, dated Fort William, the 21st October 1861, No. 60.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to reply to your Honor's letter No. 1, dated 16th January 1860, regarding the extradition of criminals by the British and French Governments in India.

2. The British Law of Extradition in India is regulated by Act VII. of 1854, which provides for the surrender of criminals charged with certain specified offences, and also (Sections XXII. and XXIII.) with any offence for which the British Government by any Treaty may have bound itself to deliver up criminals to another Government, or to deliver up any person liable to be proceeded against by the Laws of such other Government, in any case not expressly provided for by the Act.

3. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the Convention of March 1815, between the British and French Governments, is a Treaty in force within the meaning of Section XXII. of Act VII. of 1854, and that the 9th Article of that Treaty would be a sufficient answer to any proceedings that might be taken in a Municipal Court, either for the liberation of a debtor, or a criminal, when it was intended to give up, or for the recovery of damages for his capture and delivery up by the British Authorities.

4. But the question whether the British Government, on principles of international Law and public policy, ought to treat Article 9 of the Convention as in full force, and to avail itself of Section XXIII. of Act VII. of 1854, for the purpose of delivering up civil debtors and offenders generally, is a wider and more difficult one.

5. By the tacit consent of both the contracting Powers, the date of the Treaty down to the present time (a period of forty-six years), the Clause relating to the extradition of debtors, as distinct from that relating to criminals, has been treated as if it was not in force and has not been acted on. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council this circumstance is sufficient to justify the British Government in now declining to treat that branch of the Treaty as in force, and to render it proper for the British Government so to decline, while it maintains the force of the Clause relating to criminal offenders.

6. The Governor General in Council is further of opinion that, although the 9th Article of the Treaty speaks of offences generally, the subsequent and uniform exposition of the Article by the Acts and Declarations of the two Governments, has virtually put an interpretation to some extent upon the word "offences," so as to limit its meaning to offences of a grave character, and to exclude from the operation of the Treaty mere petty local offences, which would not necessarily be treated as criminal acts by the Laws of both countries or political offences. The Governor General in Council however is far from thinking that the operation of the Treaty should be limited in this respect to cases which in the English Law are treated as Felonies, or to the heinous offences specially enumerated in the Act VII. of 1854. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council all such cases will fall within the provisions of the Treaty; and where a requisition is made, properly supported under the Act, it should be complied with. And conversely the British Government need not scruple to call on the French Government to deliver up persons accused of having committed any of such offences within the British Territories, and of having sought refuge in a French Settlement. But where extradition may be required, either by the British or the French Government in the case of an offence not clearly falling within the description of a felony or a heinous offence, but on the other hand not being obviously either a mere local and petty offence or a political one, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that it much depends upon the circumstance of each particular case whether extradition should be sought or refused. And it is impossible beforehand to lay down any universal rule which shall apply to all such cases.

7. Such is the opinion of the Governor General in Council, but as the case is one which concerns the interpretation of Treaties, a reference will be made to Her Majesty's Government without delay.

8. In conclusion the Governor General in Council directs me to express the regret of the British Government for what fell from Sir M. Wells on the occasion referred to in your letter; The words were spoken under an error.

No. 63.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be sent to the Bengal Government for information and guidance, with reference to their letters No. 1311, dated 29th March 1860, No. 1601A., dated 21st June 1861, and No. 2540A., dated 25th September 1861; to the Government of Bombay, with reference to their letter No. 11, dated 5th April 1860; and to the Government of Madras, with reference to their letter No. 181, dated 24th March 1860.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 21st October 1861.

(Signed W. GREY,
for Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 42. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1861, No. 510.

Ordered to be communicated to the Collector in charge of the Special Agent's Department at Cuddalore, in reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 19th March 1860, No. 155.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 43. Read the following letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 1st November 1861, No. 294.

I have the honor to forward an estimate of the probable expense of the escort required for Captain McNeill called for in the Order of Government, Political Department, No. 458, dated 17th October 1861, and to request that I may be permitted to advance the full amount entered in the estimate, viz., Rupees 5,529-12-0, leaving the charges on account of warm clothing &c., to be paid in the usual manner.

2. One hundred and fifty stand of Arms were applied for by telegraph from the Officer in charge of the Arsenal Vizagapatam, with the explanation that Government had ordered the escort to be embodied here; instead of sending the Arms, the Officer in charge of the station instructed the Officer in charge of the Arsenal to reply by post that there was probably time for a regular application by indent.

3. As several days have thus been lost, it is doubtful whether Captain McNeill will be able to move before the 20th of this month if so soon, but I have done all in my power to carry out the Orders of Government at the earliest possible date.

No. 44. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1861, No. 511.

The Agent in Ganjam is authorized to advance to the Agent of the Hill Tracts of Orissa the full amount entered in the Estimate submitted by him, viz., Rupees (5,529-12-0) five thousand, five hundred and twenty-nine, and Annas twelve, being the probable expense, for four months, of the Escort for Captain McNeill, during his tour in the Maliahs, exclusive of the charges for warm clothing, &c.

2. Resolved also that a copy of the Agent's letter be furnished to the Inspector General of Ordnance and that he be required to instruct the Officer in charge of the Vizagapatam Arsenal to comply at once with the requisition for Arms if not already done.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 45. Read the following letter from W. GREY, Esq., for Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, the 22nd October 1861, No. 66.

Foreign Dept.

Political. In reply to your letter, No. 172A, dated 28th March last, forwarding a letter from the Magistrate of Malabar, relative to the claim of Monsieur De Bellemare, Consular Agent for France, to exercise Magisterial powers over French Sailors in the British Settlement and Port of Cochin, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, a copy of a letter, and of its enclosure, from the Advocate General, dated 6th June last, on the subject, and to state that His Excellency in Council concurs in the opinion of the Government of Madras, as expressed in your letter under acknowledgment.

From W. RITCHIE, Esq., Advocate General; to C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated the 6th June 1861.

In reply to your letter, No. 2,060, dated the 27th April last, I have the honor to state, that I quite concur with the Advocate General for Madras, that Monsieur A. De Bellemare, as Consular Agent of France in the British Settlement of Cochin, has not, by the Municipal Law of Her Majesty's Dominions, the right to exercise any of the powers of Criminal jurisdiction over French Sailors which he has assumed to exercise.

2. There is no Treaty with France, and no understanding between the British and French Governments that French Consular Officers should exercise such powers. The British Magistrate of Cochin should in all cases, brought before him on the complaint of the French Consul or the Master of a French Ship, proceed according to the ordinary course of procedure established in his Court, and not otherwise.

3. A somewhat similar claim was made by the French Consul in Calcutta in the course of last year, which fully confirms Mr. Sydney Smyth's views on the subject. A French Sailor had been kept in irons, under the order of the French Consul, for a breach of discipline on board the Ship which the Consul had judicially investigated. He obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court under which he was discharged. And the Master who has kept the man in irons, under the order of the French Consul, was, in default of appearance, fined by the Magistrate of Calcutta.

4. My opinion was taken by the Government on the whole case, and as I have therein stated fully my view of the Law applicable to such cases, I send a copy of that Opinion. The Government adopted the course then advised by me, and I have reason to think that the French Consul, M. Lombard, upon my opinion as to the state of the Law being communicated to him, was quite satisfied with the course adopted.

I return the original enclosures.

OPINION.

1. The French Consul bases his protest against the decision of the Magistrate upon the principle which he lays down in the 3rd paragraph of his letter, wherein he says he takes his stand upon the "fiction of exterritoriality." The principle, as broadly stated by him, is one which, in my opinion, neither the Law of England nor the Law of Nations, as understood by English Jurists, recognises. But I am not surprised that M. Lombard asserts the principle, as broadly and clearly as he does, as the Law and practice of the French Municipal Courts, as well as the interpretation put by French Jurists upon the Law of Nations, fully adopt the principle.

2. In this conflict of the Laws of the two Nations, and in the absence of Treaty, the British Government can only maintain the Law in force in the Courts, and adopted by the Jurists of Great Britain. Any inquiry into the question, whether the view taken by the English or by the French Jurists, as to the requirements of international Law, be theoretically the more correct or practically the more beneficial would be out of place, unless the matters in discussion were the expediency of a change of Law, by the one country or by the other for the future.

3. According to the view adopted in the French Courts, acts of mere discipline of a Merchant Vessel, or even offences or crimes committed by one of her Officers or Crew against another of her Officers or Crew on board a Foreign Merchant Vessel in a French Port, are not cognizable by the French Municipal Tribunals, except in aid and at the request of the Power to whom the Merchant Vessel belongs, and to whom the punishment of such offences is left, when the peace of the Port is not disturbed or endangered by the act done or offence committed. The French Law deals with such acts and offences when committed on board a Foreign Merchant Ship in the same way as the English Law and the Law of Nations, as generally understood in Europe, deals with similar acts and offences when committed upon a public Ship of War of a Foreign State.

See the cases of the Newton and the Sally, stated in Wheaton's Elements (6 Book. Edition 1857, pp. 155-156.)

4. But the English and American Laws, in the absence of any Treaty, do not admit this fiction of exterritoriality as M. Lombard aptly calls it, as applicable to a Foreign Merchant Vessel, but hold that such a Vessel admitted into the Port of a State is of right, subject to the general Laws and Police Regulations of that Port, that its Crew are amenable to the Tribunals of the country for offences of whatever kind committed on board of it, that its Master and Officers are in the same manner amenable to those Tribunals for any offence or injury done to any of their Crew while in Port, and that the ordinary local jurisdiction attaches in all such cases.

See Wheaton's Elements, p. 156, and Notes.

1. Kent's Commentaries 159 and 160, and Notes (8th Edition, 1854.)

5. Upon the complaint, therefore, of a Seaman, whether a French subject or not, that he had been "illegally and without justifiable cause imprisoned in irons and kept without bread and water within the Port," the Magistrate had, according to the Law which he was bound to administer, no option but to summon the Commander of the Vessel (being a Merchantman) who was charged with the imprisonment. The imprisonment is, by the Law of England, *primâ facie* an offence over which the Magistrate has jurisdiction under the Police Act for Calcutta, the charge may have been greatly exaggerated: it may have been wholly false and vexatious, or the imprisonment charged may have been fully justified. In other words the Captain may have had a complete defence upon the merits. But it is clear that the Magistrate had jurisdiction over the subject matter of the charge, and until some answer were given to the *primâ facie* case deposed to by the complainant, he would not have been justified in dismissing the case. The Captain, adopting very naturally the view of the Law taken by the Consul, objected wholly to the jurisdiction of the Court, and declined to produce the complainant or to go into the case upon the merits. Under these circumstances I think the Magistrate was perfectly justified in holding that, in the absence of a Treaty or special Law, the mere authority of the Consul to the punishment, however valid according to French Law, could not oust the jurisdiction of the English Court or the right of the complainant to have his case heard; and as the defendant did not meet the case in the merits but admitted the imprisonment, I do not see how the Magistrate could have abstained from convicting the Captain.

6. If the Seaman had been allowed to appear, and his story of cruel treatment had been negatived, while it had been shown that the punishment was not at all an excessive one, even if a strict justification in point of Law had failed, I should have thought that the fine of Rupees 50, imposed by the Magistrate, was an excessive one, and that the Magistrate would have exercised a better discretion in imposing merely a nominal fine. But if, as seems to have been the case, the seaman was not allowed to appear as a witness in support of his charge (probably under a mistaken notion that the Commander could not assert his objection to the jurisdiction if the man was produced), then although it might have been more regular to have insisted on the man being produced, in order to enable him to give his evidence, and to have warned the Commander of the consequences of not allowing him to attend, I do not think the Magistrate acted wrongly in imposing the fine of Rupees 50.

7. I am far from thinking, however, that the mere circumstances that a French Seaman is put in irons by the Master of a French Vessel on board that Vessel for a moderate time, with the sanction of the French Consul in a British Port, by way of punishment for a breach of

discipline, such as desertion or insubordination, without any excessive severity, will expose the Master to conviction or punishment before a British Court. The Law of England, and the general Maritime Law which it adopts, recognise the right of the Captain to inflict moderate chastisement on his Seaman for the preservation of discipline, on the same footing as a Master is justified in correcting an Apprentice. It is true that while in a British Port such right is generally in abeyance, in consequence of the remedies before the Magistrates of the Port prescribed by the Law for the infraction of discipline while in Port. But those Regulations of Municipal Law apply generally to British Ships alone; and as the Magistrates have no power of granting redress for mere breaches of discipline upon a Foreign Ship not amounting to offences against the Law of the State or the Port such as desertion, there seems no reason why the power, which exists in the Commander at Sea, should not be exercised by him while in a Foreign Port. In such cases the Local Tribunal would always have jurisdiction to enquire into the reasonableness of the punishment. But where there is nothing excessive or repugnant to English or general usage in similar cases at Sea in the nature of such punishment, and were the punishment has been inflicted for an offence against the discipline of the Ship calling for summary and immediate repression, after the accused has an opportunity of defence (which it is not quite clear that the Sailor had, in the present case, according to M. Lombard's statement), and where such punishment has been inflicted under the sanction of the Consul of the State to which the Ship and the Sailor belong, I do not think that the Master could properly be convicted merely for the application of such punishment to one of his Crew.

8. The order of the Consul will not, indeed of itself, protect the Captain or form any bar to a full investigation of the case. But it will be of importance in showing that the Captain acted with proper caution and deliberation, and according to the course prescribed by his own Law

9. Under all the circumstances of the case, considering that this is the first instance in which a Foreign Commander has been held liable for a punishment awarded according to the Law of his own country by his own Consul, that both the Commander and Consul were justified by the decision of the Courts of their own country in believing that a similar punishment, if awarded by a British Consul in a French Port against the Seamen of a British Vessel for a similar offence, would have been upheld as valid, and that they might themselves reasonably have believed, as I doubt not they did believe, that the punishment was valid in a British Port. That the French Captain, on whom the fine was imposed, can scarcely have been expected to have acted otherwise than he did in seeking the protection of his Consul, and following the course which the Consul pronounced legal, that the Consul denies the circumstances of aggravation stated by the Seaman, and alleges that the punishment was one justified by French Marine Ordinance. That the failure to produce the Seaman before the Magistrate was probably caused by an apprehension that to produce him would be to admit the right of the Magistrate to interfere, and that no excessive severity seems to have been used. I think it will be advisable for the Government to remit the fine of Rupees 50 and to restore it to the Captain, or, if he has sailed, to the Consul on his part. But at the same time the grounds of remission should be stated, and the validity of the conviction upheld.

10. If any portion of the fine has been awarded to the Seaman by way of amends (which however does not appear upon the conviction to have been the case), that portion should not be remitted, but the residue only should be paid back.

11. A case somewhat similar in which the late French Consul* claimed the delivery up of a French Sailor who had stabbed another on board a French Ship in Dock at Howrah, with a view to the offender being tried in French Court arose in 1858. I then examined the Authorities and gave my opinion (which was adverse to the claim) at length to the Foreign Office in a letter dated the 6th February 1858. I suggested that a communication should be made to Her Majesty's Home Government, with a view to ascertain whether, in their opinion, the Rule generally laid down by English and American Jurists, as opposed to that of the French Tribunals, should be relaxed in the Ports of India in favor of the Vessels of France or of those countries which adopt the French Rule.

* M. Boileau.

A reference was accordingly made to the Home Government, and the opinion of the Law Officers* of the Crown was taken. They entirely concurred in the view I had taken of the Law as it exists, but did not suggest any alteration for the future.

* Sir F. Thesiger and Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

(Signed) W. RITCHIE,
Advocate General.

The 21st August 1860.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. GREY,
For Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1861, No. 513.

Ordered to be communicated to the Magistrate of Malabar in reference to the Resolution of Government, dated 28th March last, No. 172.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 47. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent of Tanjore; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Public Department, Fort Saint George, dated 5th October 1861, No. 348.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government, under date the 7th January last, No. 13. passing orders on a Petition addressed by M. Radhabayi Amani, sister of Ry. Tukkoji Sahib of Tanjore; I have the honor to report that that Lady has since repeatedly represented to me that her niece S. Sakhavarbayi Amani has utterly neglected to provide for the support of herself and the other members of the family, and that consequently, they have been subjected to great distress. Sakhavarbayi Amani has, on the other hand, stated that she is quite prepared to shew due consideration to her aged aunt as also to the other members, but that owing to the evil counsel of certain self-interested and designing parties, Radhabayi has obstinately refused to accept the arrangement made by her on the subject.

2. The Government are aware that, for a long time past, there has existed much domestic dissension in this family and in a case like the present, where both the contending parties are ignorant females, surrounded by self-interested relations and dependants, it is always very difficult to ascertain where the fault really lies. However this may be, it is now sufficiently obvious that all hopes of any future agreement or reconciliation between these Ladies is now at an end, and it appears to me therefore that, as respects their allowances, it is desirable that both should be put on an independent footing.

3. In this view of the case and seeing the necessity which has now arisen for making separate provision for the maintenance of those who are now dependant on S. Sakhavarbay Amani as the head of the family, it only remains to determine the proportion at which the allowances granted to the family as a whole should be distributed to the several members.

4. In a letter* addressed to M. Radhabayi Amani by the late Resident, Mr. Forbes, in 1853, it is laid down as an arrangement made with the joint concurrence of that Officer and the Sirkele that, out of the total monthly allowance of Rupees 300 granted to S. Sakhavarbayi Amani as the head of the family, Rupees 54-2-0 should be paid to M. Radhabayi for her own expenses, as also those of her grandson as particularized† in the margin. In the list‡ submitted by the late Commissioner Mr. Phillips, shewing the scale of allowances to be fixed for all the members of the family of His late Highness the Raja, and sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings of the 5th December 1859, No. 705, the names of four individuals including Sakhavarbayi and Radhabayi and the grandson and grand-daughter

* 23rd November 1853.

	RS.	A.	P.
† To Radhabayi and her grandson for food and clothing	35	0	0
For servants wages	17	2	0
For the repair of the house	2	0	0
	54	2	0

‡ List A, appended to the Commissioner's letter to Government, dated 8th June 1857, No. 180, vide last No. 103 of the List.

of the latter are specified as the recipients of the sum of Rupees 3,600 per annum allowed to the descendants of Raja Tukkoji. In Mr. Forbes' arrangement above adverted to, the grand-daughter above is not included, and probably no separate provision was then intended to be made for her. Now, however, on a due consideration of the relative positions of the different members, together with the fact that the expenses of living have now enormously increased, I would propose to assign separate allowances to them according to the following scale:

	Rupees.
To M. Radhabayi	40
To Appasahib her grandson	15
To Kamakshibayi, grand-daughter	10
	65
Already granted to 34 dependants as per List No. 3 appended to Mr. Phillips' letter, 8th June 1857, No. 180	78
	143
Remainder left to Sukhavarbayi	157

5. Should this arrangement meet with the approval of Government, I beg to request sanction for the separate allowances as now proposed being paid from my Office from this month. The grandson and grand-daughter above mentioned now live with their grand-mother Radhabayi, and it is presumed they will (at least for the present) be desirous of having their shares paid along with that of their grandmother. To avoid future difficulty and references it would, however, seem to be well to define the respective share of each as it is not impossible dissension may again spring up and a claim be made by each for a separate share.

6. Connected with this arrangement, there is another point of great importance, which, I conceive, it would be advisable should be also finally disposed of. The point I advert to is this; whether in the event of the death of Radhabayi and any of the other members (should it take place prior to that of the principal member, Sakhavarbayi) the allowance of such member, is to lapse to Government or revert to Sakhavarbayi. The gross allowance of Rupees 300 being granted not to this Lady alone as an individual, but for the support of the whole family of Tukkoji, as a life pension, it appears to me that whatever portion thereof is separately allotted to the maintenance of another member, becomes absolutely the personal allowance of such member and as such ought to lapse to Government on her death. Should Government concur in this view, I would take leave to recommend that, to avoid all future correspondence and agitation on the subject, the decision of Government on this point should be expressly recorded and communicated for the information of all the parties concerned.

No. 48, ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1861, No. 514.

From what is represented in the foregoing letter respecting the dissensions in the family of Raja Tukkoji Sahib of Tanjore, the Government think with the Agent that it is hopeless to look for matters being amicably arranged, and that it therefore becomes necessary to make separate provision out of the allowance granted to S. Sakhavarbayi Amani for the maintenance of those members who are now dependent on her as the head of the family. They accordingly approve and sanction the arrangement proposed at the end of paragraph 4 of the Agent's letter, and authorize the payment of separate allowances according to the scale therein recommended from the month of October 1861.

		per mensem.
To M. Rdhabayi	Rupees	40
,, Appasahib, here grand-son	,,	15
,, Kamakshibayi, garnd-daughter	,,	10
	Rupees	65
To thirty-four dependants, already granted.	,,	78
	,,	143
To S. Sakhavarbayi	,,	157
	Total ,,	300

2. The Government cannot, however, agree with the Agent that the allowances thus allotted to the family of Tukkoji Sahib should lapse to the State on the demise of any of the members, should it take place *prior* to that of Sakhavarbayi. The present distribution is made in order to secure peace and quiet in the family ; and had no necessity for its adoption arisen, the 300 Rupees would have continued to be drawn by the principal member so long as she lived, though the number of persons she had to maintain might have diminished. The sums now separately allotted will therefore revert to her on the death of the recipients ; and when she dies, whatever income she may be actually in receipt of at the time of her demise will lapse to Government, absolutely. In respect to such portions of the grant as may be enjoyed by any sharers who may survive Sakhavarbayi, the Government will on her death decide what course shall be adopted.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read again Petition of GOOLAM RUSSOOL KHAN, GOOLAM AHMED KHAN and GOOLAM MAHOMED GHOUSE, dated 9th and recorded in Proceedings of the 25th September 1861.

No. 49. Read also the following letter from Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends ; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 5th October 1861, No. 1,238.

I have the honor, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Order of Government No. 414, dated 25th ultimo, to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council the following report on the claim made by three of the children* of the late Carnatic Stipendiary No. 257, Khader-un-Nissa Begum, who was in receipt of Rupees 90 per mensem.

* Gholam Russool Khan. Gholam Ahmud Khan. Gholam Mahomed Ghouse.

2. Petitioners have so clearly stated the ground on which their claim to a recontinuance of their mother's pension is made, that it does not seem necessary in recapitulating the prayer to do more than notice that they lay stress on the concluding portion of the Minute of Government No. 973 of 18th November 1857, issued on their father's petition and from its concluding words† Petitioners' declare Government defined that "Petitioners' support should be derived from the "allowance of their own mother," and in the following paragraph of their petition they reiterate confidently their opinion that such was the meaning of that Minute.

† It is true their father has a second family by another wife, but this wife is herself in the receipt of a Carnatic Stipend to the amount of Rupees 90 per mensem.

3. In the fourth paragraph of their petition they dissent from the position in which their mother's name was placed in 1854, when the Stipendiaries were arranged in classes. Her name was so placed in class IV, as a collateral or dependant whose stipend, according to the Honorable Court's Order of 1851, should, unless on some special grounds, lapse on her demise. But in the 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs, Petitioners in reviewing the Honorable Court's Orders of 1846 and 1850, recognise the possibility that Government may, notwithstanding, view their mother as a collateral and they submit that it is nevertheless in the discretion of Government to regard Petitioners' case as one eminently deserving their indulgent treatment and worthy of kind and benign consideration. Farther, in paragraph 7, they allude to a subjoined List of individuals to whom pensions have been granted, though their rank in life was lower and relationship to the original grantee more distant than those of Petitioners' mother.

4. With reference to the above, I have the honor to report that during the past 13 months, Petitioners have been addressing the Agency in petitions as per margin,‡ to each of which, brief replies were given of a character similar to that which they have subjoined as their Appendix B. In that Appendix, it will be observed, mentioned that other reasons existed for the Agency feeling unable to recommend their case, the other reasons therein alluded to being

‡ 1.	Petition, dated	25th October	1860,	No.	4,234.
2.	,, ,,	4th December	,,	,,	4,745.
3.	,, ,,	22nd January	1861,	,,	299.
4.	,, ,,	25th May	,,	,,	2,136.

the repeated misconduct of Petitioners' father Kadir Hoossain Ali Khan. This person is the Nickah maternal grandson of Nabob Mahomed Ali Wallajah. His mother was Azeez-un-Nissa Begum one of that Nabob's twelve Nickah daughters to whom in 1801, Rupees 5,000 per annum were granted. On her demise, in 1838, this person, her only child, was allowed a stipend of Rupees 130 per mensem or Rupees 1,560 per annum, and a still larger sum, being Rupees 144 per mensem or Rupees 1,728 per annum, was bestowed as life stipends on his mother's dependants. But as will be observed in the correspondence as per margin,|| Petitioners' father long refused to submit the names of the surviving dependants and was twice guilty of fraud. For the first case, his stipend was reduced from Rupees 130 to Rupees 87 per mensem and for the next case, though ordered to be fined, Government in paragraph 2 of No. 540 of 20th November 1848, in consideration that his stipend had only a few days before been reduced by one-third for a previous fraud, forgave the fine but directed him "to be informed that his share in this disreputable transaction has only been overlooked from the above motive, and that any repetition of similar misconduct will be still more severely punished." This detail of these occurrences was necessary in order to explain to His Excellency the Governor in Council what was meant when by the Agency informing these Petitioners, though delicately to avoid unnecessary pain, that other reasons existed, why recommendation of their prayer could not be made, the acts of misconduct of their father being the reasons alluded to.

|| 1847, Extract Minutes Consultation, 12th June, No. 256, paragraph 1.
1848, Honorable Court, 19th January, paragraph 59, conveyed in Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 4th April 1848, No. 146.
1848, Extract Minutes of Consultation, 7th November, No. 453.

5. It is also proper to mention, that Petitioners have no right to the title of Khan which they have affixed to their names and that their late mother left also two daughters both of whom are still alive, one of them being married to Etimad-ud-Dowlah Bahadur who lately commuted his stipend, and one married to Gholam Ahmud, son of Carnatic Stipendiary No. 1,311 Fatimah Begum, daughter of Nabob Azeem-ood Dowlah.

6. It is also requisite to mention that Petitioners' father though reduced by one-third of his stipend in 1848, was and is, still, in receipt of another stipend of Rupees 36 per mensem for the expenses of the ceremonial observances of the tomb of his half aunt, and that the total amount drawn by him is Rupees 123 per mensem.

7. Petitioners argue that their mother was not a collateral, or, if a collateral, that they are entitled to great consideration. On these points, I have the honor to mention, that the original Stipendiary in this case was a Nickah son of Nabob Mahomed Ali who demised in 1824 leaving no male heir, but only a widow and three daughters to whom the stipends as per margin§ amounting to Rupees 416 per mensem were re-granted. They were thus brought under the Honorable Court's Orders of 1846 and 1850, none of the sharers being persons of consequence or capable of being regarded as a principal representative of a branch of the original family. In this view deceased and her surviving sister were in 1854 arranged in Class IV of the Stipendiaries.

§1. Boorhan Oon-Nissa Begum Shadee wife of the late Mahomed Surfraz Khan...	Rs.	90
2 Hoossainy Begum, Shadee daughter of do.	,,	90
3. Cadir-Oon-Nissa Begum do. of do.	,,	90
4. Hameed-Oon-Nissa Begum do. of do.	,,	90
5. Concubines 14	,,	56
Total Rupees		416

8. The petitioners in support of their prayer, urge seven precedents, and subjoin the names of the individuals whose position, &c., they indicate as of less importance than their own.

9. These cases have all occurred, but they seem to have arisen from the compassion of Government towards helpless people, because, only two* of the seven had the recommendation of the Agency.

10. *Case No. 1 of Umat Ullah Begum.* This lady was reported on by the Agency in letter No. 175 of 8th July 1857 and disposed of by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation 12th August, No. 629 of 1857. But in para. 12 of my letter, No. 175 of 1857, I particularly

* 2. Mahomed Wahajood Deen.
4. Gholam Mahomed Ghouse.

recommended that no stipend should be given to Umat Ullah Begum whose case Petitioners quote because her husband was then (and is still) a Stipendiary. In para. 11, I limited my recommendation to two Nickah sons, one of them till his 18th year and the three Nickah widows, total Rupees 38; but Government in para. 5 of Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 818 of 1857, granted Rupees 45 to two Nickah sons, three Nickah widows and two Shadee daughters, one of whom is the Umat Ullah Begum, that petitioners quote as their precedent, No. 1, and the reason for not recommending whom I stated in para. 12 of my letter No. 175 of 1857.

11. *Precedent No. 2, Mahomed Wahajood Deen's* case was disposed of in Extract Minutes of Consultation 30th July No. 486 of 1858. In my recommendation of the regrant to him, of the little sum of Rupees 4-2-0 per mensem which his wife had drawn, I was guided by the circumstance that her surviving husband was in receipt of only Rupees 6-10-0 per mensem, that his deceased wife left two young daughters aged 10 and 8 years respectively unmarried, and their mother's small stipend of Rupees 4-2-0 was recommended by me to be added to his own Rupees 6-10-0 per mensem "as a special case for life" and while I made the recommendation, I likewise in paragraph 7 duly informed Government that my "recommendation is opposed to the decision "of Government in No. 130 of 1847" and in the Order of Government the regrant to him for life of the Rupees 4-2 per mensem which his wife had drawn was made "as a special case."

12. *Precedent No. 3 Fatimah Begum* was disposed of by Extract Minutes of Consultation of 4th January, No. 7 of 1859. It was submitted to Government in Agency letters Nos. 1,610 and 2,028 of 1858, and in paragraph 14 of No. 2,028, I submitted, as my opinion that "the remote "collateral relatives of a Nickah wife of Wallajah, who constitute this family, have, in my "opinion, no claim on political stipends granted in 1801 to the relations of Nabobs Mahomed "Ali and Oomdut-ul-Umra and to the servants of latter Nabob. On these grounds, under "existing orders any recommendation on their behalf cannot be made by me," and in paragraph 16 of the same letter, I repeated that view. But Order No. 7 of 1859 granted to this person the Rupees 10 per mensem which she is still drawing and which petitioners make their precedent No. 3.

13. *Precedent No. 4, Gholam Mahomed Ghouse* was granted by Order of 7th February No. 82 of 1859, a small stipend of Rupees 7 per mensem, as a temporary grant, until the 31st January 1862. In paragraphs 6 and 8 of my letter of recommendation, seeing a young man who might, if he chose, fit himself for life, I submitted the case for favorable consideration, for Rupees 7 per mensem for a period of three years to allow him time to acquire some means of livelihood. It was thus a temporary grant for a special purpose and lapses a few months hence.

14. *Precedent No. 5 Ruhmutoo Bee.* This was a case of a petition to Government referred for report, and in paragraph 2 of my letter No. 421 of 1859, I submitted to Government that the Orders of 1811 commanded "that pensions shall in no case be continued to children adopted by Members of the Wallajah family;" while Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 8th January 1858 states, "that at the decease of Fuzl-un-Nissa Begum, whose pension was Rupees 20 the same "should lapse to Government and that the case of persons who had been supported by the Begum "will be duly considered." This view was not taken of the case as one debarring the woman from a pension, and Order of 17th March, No. 173 of 1859, granted her a compassionate allowance of Rupees 7 per mensem.

15. *Precedent No. 6 Budee Bee arose* in Order of 14th July No. 422 of 1859. In paragraph 3 of Agency letter No. 1,025 of 1859, it was submitted that "the petitioners under the "Order of the Honorable Court of 11th March 1846 and 22nd May 1850 have no claims on the "lapsed stipends;" but paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of No. 422 of 1859 granted then the stipend which is now quoted as a precedent.

16. *Precedent No. 7 Nizam-ud-Deen Hoossain Khan* and his brothers, was created by Order No. 394 of 2nd July 1859. In paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Agency letter No. 976 of 1859, it was submitted that the express Orders of Government in that special case of 5th March 1842 and the General Orders of 1846 and 1850, had caused the stipend to be lapsed in 1853; but

Order No. 394 of 1859, paragraph 6, required the Agency to report what individuals were alive who had depended on the late Hashmut Jung for support, and a subsequent Order No. 448 of 27th July 1859, granted Rupees 7 per mensem to each son.

17. In reporting as required upon the precedents quoted by petitioners, His Excellency the Governor in Council will observe, that they have no relation whatever to petitioners' cases, having been granted not in accordance with any rule, but for special compassionate or political reasons which Government must have had before them.

18. In my opinion, under the Honorable Court's Orders of 1846 and 1850, and under the circumstances that their father long refused obedience to orders and twice committed fraud, for one case of which his stipend was by Orders of Honorable Court reduced by one-third, that he is still alive and in receipt of Rupees 87+36 per mensem, that the petitioners are young men capable of applying themselves to some useful purpose in life, these young men have no claim upon the bounty of Government.

19. About the years 1850-51 and 1852, it was very much the practice of petitioners as also of the Nabob of the Carnatic to indicate precedents, as these petitioners have done; but in 1850* and 1851, the Honorable Court commanded that each case should be decided on its own particular merits.

20. In the same year the Honorable Court commanded† a son to look to his father for support.

*1850, 22nd May No. 1, Honorable Court, paragraph 51, "Each of these cases should be decided by Government on its own particular merits."
1851, 5th March No. 1, Honorable Court paragraph 11, "Each case should be decided (as we presume this case will be), on its own particular merits."

†Honorable Court No. 1, of 1850, paragraph 19, "You have rightly decided that he should look for support to his father who receives Rupees 15 per mensem from Government."

21. It was upon these grounds that the Agency declined to recommend the prayer of these petitioners,—their own claims as young men, being nil,—those on their mother's account in my opinion, being insufficient to allow of recommendation to Government and their father's former misconduct and being still alive and a stipendiary, on Rupees 87+36 per mensem, not admitting of recommendation on compassionate grounds.

No. 50. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1861, No. 515.

The Governor in Council has carefully considered all the circumstances of the Petitioners' case, the terms of the Order of Government on which they lay so much stress, and the precedents quoted in support of their application, as also the Agent's full report on the subject of their claim; and he sees no grounds whatever for complying with the prayer of the Petitioners for the continuance to them of the stipend of their deceased mother.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 51. Read the following letter from Captain R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 7th November 1861, No. 1,311.

My predecessor having been of opinion that Carnatic Stipendiary No. 3,959 Syed Mustapha Mudny, was not entitled to the pension sanctioned by G. O. No. 664 of 12th November 1859, did not include his name in Lists Nos. 71 and 74, for arrears and difference of pension until a reference to Government had been made; this was done in letter No. 1,055, dated 22nd August last.

2. Government upon a consideration of all the circumstances of his case was pleased by G. O. No. 399 of 16th September last to direct his stipend to be re-issued to him.

3. He is now therefore entitled to arrears from date of discharge to date of grant of pension, amounting to Rupees 112, and I have the honor therefore to request the sanction of Government for the same being issued to him.

No. 52. ORDER THEREON, 21st November 1861, No. 516.

Sanction granted accordingly for the disbursement of Rupees (112) one hundred and twelve to Syed Mustapha Mudny.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 53. TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, FORT SAINT GEORGE, MADRAS.

The humble Petition of THOMAS DAVID PILLAY, lately a Javabnavis in Hozore Pomlok, in the Palace of Tanjore, and now living in the northern street of Nagaswara Swamy Pagoda in Cusba Combaconum.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I most humbly beg to state that I held a long time the abovesaid appointment on a salary of 15 Rupees per mensem and after the demise of His Highness the Maharaja lost my appointment along with others on representation of the then Agent.

2. In proof of my having held the above appointment I have got a Rokka from the Sirkele on the 4th April 1860, a date long before that of the notification, directing all those who have any claim upon the Estate of His Excellency to represent to, and have registered their names in, the Government Agent's Office.

3. Further the particulars of the arrears of my pay had been duly registered in the accounts of the Government Agent. Many of those who were discharged with me have been paid with reference to the entries in the Register.

4. I applied to the Agent for the sum due to me with reference to the Sirkele's Rokka and the entry in the Register book of the Government Agent; but was refused on the ground that I did not appear within the time limited in the Government notification. The endorsement of the Agent to the above effect is herewith submitted.

5. In explanation of the delay I beg to add that after I got the Rokka from the Sirkele, I was obliged to go to Madras on urgent private affairs, where having fallen sick, I was unable to join the Agent's Office at the given time. If this short delay which was accidental is to be accounted as reason for my not being paid it is to entail a heavy loss upon me.

6. Even supposing that I failed to have my name registered in the Agent's Office, I beg to state that as my name is already entered in the Palace accounts and as those accounts are chief documents on which the registry in the Agent's Office is based, the failure of my appearance in the given time cannot at all affect my claim.

7. Under the above circumstances I most humbly request that my claim may be taken into your Lordship's most gracious consideration and the Government Agent be directed to pay me the sum due with reference to the Palace accounts and the Sirkele's Rokka.

For this act of charity and justice I your Lordship's most humble Petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

COMBACONUM, தோமாஸ் தாவீதுபிள்ளை.
18th September 1861.

No. 2,723 of 1861.

Forwarded to the Government Agent at Tanjore who will report whether there is any reason for making Petitioner's case an exceptional one.

By Order,

FORT SAINT GEORGE, (Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
2nd October 1861. *Ag. Deputy Secy. to Govt.*

No. 54. From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 5th November 1861, No. 381.

With reference to the endorsement of Government on Petition No. 2,723 of 1861, I have the honor to report that the Petitioner Thomas David Pillai has a gratuity of Rs. 135 assigned

to him in No. 400 of the dismissed batch of the Husúr Pámloke Department of the late Tanjur Raj; but having failed to claim the same within the term fixed by the Orders of Government marginally noted, the application afterwards made by him was rejected.

Proceedings of Government, dated 15th March 1860, No. 144, paragraph 4.

The time expired on the 30th June 1860.

2. Petitioner states that on the 10th April 1860 he proceeded to Madras on his private affairs and that having fallen sick there, he was not able to return till the end of September of the same year, and hence he was prevented from applying for his gratuity within the fixed term.

3. From the enquiries which have now been made, Petitioner's statement would appear to be correct, and I therefore submit his case is deserving of the favorable consideration of Government.

No. 55. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1861, No. 518.

The Collector of Tanjore reports upon Petition No. 2,723 of 1861 forwarded to him for that purpose, and explains that the Petitioner Thomas David Pillai was assigned a gratuity of Rupees 135 as No. 400 of the dismissed batch of the Huzur Pamloke on the extinction of the Tanjore Raj, but that having failed to claim its payment within the period fixed by the Orders of Government his application was rejected on presentation.

2. Mr. Cadell states that from the enquiries he has made he believes that Petitioner's assertion, that his delay in claiming the gratuity due to him was occasioned by sickness which detained him in Madras, is correct, and he is of opinion that Petitioner's case may be treated exceptionally.

3. The Government resolve to authorize the Collector to disburse to the Petitioner the amount of the gratuity (Rupees 135) originally sanctioned for him.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 56. Read the following letter from JOHN MILLER, Esq., Acting Government Solicitor, Madras; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 13th November 1861, No. 790.

Matorsee Varada Boye and Soobbah Boye.
versus
R. Vencut Row and the Secretary of State in Council for India and Matorsee Ladha Boyee Ummah, Aunundacanum Boyee, Annapournee Boyee, Gundika Boyee, Yamoona Boyee, Auroondootee Boyee, Varanassee Boyee, Parvatee Boyee, Bhavanee Boyee, Shonabudra Boyee, Aveemoohta Boyee, Manikurnikà Boyee, and Gauree Boyee when they shall come within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court.

1. I have the honor to forward a copy of a Bill which has been filed in the Supreme Court against (amongst other persons) the Secretary of State in Council for India.

2. I shall send you a copy of the Interrogatories which Government will be required to answer as soon as I have been served with them.

3. I shall be obliged by your furnishing me in the mean time with any papers or any information that it may be in your power to afford to me relative to the subject of the suit.

No. 57. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1861, No. 519.

Ordered that the papers as per annexed Lists, relating to the matter of the suit referred to, be forwarded to the Acting Government Solicitor.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 58. Read the following letter from JOHN MILLER, Esq., Acting Government Solicitor, Madras; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 19th November 1861, No. 800.

With reference to my letter of the 13th instant, No. 790, I have the honor to forward herewith, a copy of the Interrogatories served upon me in the suit noted in the margin, and shall be obliged by being furnished, as soon as possible, with instructions, to enable me to answer them. The time of filing answer will expire on the 2nd proximo.

Matorsee Varada Boye and another.
versus
R. Vencut Row and the Secretary of State in Council for India and others.

No. 59. ORDER THEREON 23rd November 1861, No. 521.

Resolved, that a copy of the Bill and the Interrogatories received with the foregoing letters be forwarded to the Government Agent at Tanjore and to Mr. H. D. Phillips, late Commissioner, and that they be requested to furnish as speedily as possible replies to the Interrogatories so far as they may be able.

2. In communicating the foregoing Resolution to the Acting Government Solicitor, he will be informed that as the Interrogatories are numerous and reference has to be made to Tanjore, the replies can hardly be furnished in time to admit of the answer being filed in Court by the 2nd proximo, and that he should therefore apply for additional time.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read again letter from the Acting Government Solicitor, recorded in the Proceedings 19th November 1861, No. 800.

No. 60. ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1861, No. 522.

Resolved that the Government Solicitor be requested to place himself in personal communication with Mr. H. D. Phillips on the matter of the action brought by Matorsee Varada Boye and another against R. Vencut Row and the Secretary of State in Council for India and others. Mr. Phillips, it is remarked, took a leading part in some of the proceedings mentioned in the Bill and is well acquainted with the whole question.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 61. Read the following letter from JOHN MILLER, Esq., Acting Government Solicitor Madras; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 13th November 1861, No. 791.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government noted in the margin, I have the honor to annex a copy of a letter dated 28th ultimo, No. 2,420 and received by me from the Acting Accountant General of Madras on the subject of certain disbursements made by Mr. Boyson on behalf of Government and debited in his Account Current with Government for the last year, and to request that you will obtain for me the sanction of Government required by the Acting Accountant General for those disbursements.

Dated 26th March 1861, No. 417, Judicial Department.
Dated 9th April 1861, No. 474, do.

2. My letter to the Accountant General of the 6th of September last, No. 679, of which I enclose a copy for the information of Government will sufficiently explain the nature of the disbursements in question.

3. The object in excluding the sums of Rupees 163-8-0 and Rupees 235-12-0 specially alluded to by the Accountant General, from the Statement of Disbursements passed by the Master of the Supreme Court and debiting them in the Account Current was to shew distinctly that those sums do not form part of the disbursements made to the Officers of Court, Counsel or for fees, &c.

4. I shall be obliged by your informing me whether it is the wish of Government that the Peon watching the Chepauk Palace should be continued or whether he may be dispensed with. In the latter case I would suggest that the District Engineer, Presidency, be directed to place a proper person in charge to watch and take care of the premises in order to prevent unauthorised people getting into the premises and causing further trouble.

From JOHN MILLER, Esq., Acting Government Solicitor, Madras; to R. P. HARRISON, Esq., Accountant General, Madras, dated 6th September 1861, No. 679.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 1,560, and to inform you in reply thereto, that the items therein referred to, are none of them recoverable.

2. The sums of Rupees 163-8-0, and Rupees 235-12-0, were disbursed under Orders of Court for the costs to which Cassi Doss, and P. Veerapermall Pillay were put in consequence of unsuccessful applications made to the Supreme Court on behalf of Government for a re-investigation of their respective claims under Act XXX of 1858. These applications were not sanctioned by any special Order of Government, but were considered necessary by the Law Officers of Government for its interests and the sums paid should go with the other disbursements made by Mr. Boyson in those matters to the account to which Law expenses under Act XXX of 1858 are debited.

3. The sum of Rupees 264-8-9 paid to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property on the 1st of August 1859 forms the arrears of rent and contract money which accrued due to the Estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic in respect of the Chepauk Palace up to the date on which the purchase of the premises by Government was completed, and was disbursed in pursuance of the Proceedings of Government in its Political Department, dated 8th July 1859, No. 404.

4. The other sums disbursed for wages of Peons watching the Chepauk premises must of course be borne by Government, the property belonging to them, and Mr. Boyson having engaged the Peons for the safety of the property.

5. With reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, I have the honor to refer you to the Proceedings of Government, noted in the margin. The statements sent to the Civil Paymaster with those Proceedings exhibit the sum recovered for arrears of rent. The various buildings and huts for which compensation had been paid were from time to time delivered in charge of the District Engineer, Presidency, for sale on behalf of Government, and I would suggest your applying to him for particulars of their sale.

Dated 9th July 1861, No. 310, Political Department.

From F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Acting Accountant General; to the Acting Government Solicitor, Madras, dated 28th October 1861, No. 2,420.

Book and Adjustment Department.

In your letter No. 679, dated 6th ultimo, you state that "the sums of Rupees 163-8-0, and "Rupees 235-12-0 were disbursed under orders of Court for the costs to which Cassi Doss and "P. Veerapermall Pillay were put in consequence of unsuccessful applications made to the "Supreme Court on behalf of Government for a re-investigation of their "respective claims "under Act XXX of 1858," and you also state that the sums paid should go, with the other "disbursements made by Mr. Boyson in those matters, to the accounts to which Law expenses "under Act XXX of 1858 are debited." I have the honor to observe that other expenses incurred by you under Act XXX of 1858, were included in the statement prepared in your Office which was passed by the Master of the Supreme Court and sanctioned by Government in their Orders No. 355, dated 23rd March, and No. 474, dated 9th April 1861 respectively, and it appears to me necessary therefore that you should obtain the sanction of Government for the above two mentioned sums also, as well as for the sums disbursed by you on account of wages of Peons employed to watch the Chepauk premises for the safety of the property, to enable me to carry them as charges of the State in the books of this Office.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) JOHN MILLER,
Acting Government Solicitor.

No. 62. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1861, No. 523.

The Government sanction the disbursements to which the Acting Accountant General* has taken exception, amounting to Rupees (399-4-0)* three hundred and ninety-nine, and Annas four; as also the sums paid on account of wages of Peons employed to watch the Chepauk premises, the amount of which is not specified. The services of these Peons may be at once dispensed with; and the District Engineer Presidency will be directed, through the Public Works Department, to take such measures as may be necessary for the care of the premises.

* Rupees 163-8-0, and Rupees 235-12-0, disbursed under orders of the Supreme Court for the costs to which Cassi Doss, and P. Veerapermall Pillay were put in consequence of unsuccessful applications for a re-investigation of their respective claims under Act XXX of 1858.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 63. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 20th November 1861, No. 396.

I have the honor to report for the Orders of Government, that the Stipendiaries of the late Tanjore Raj specified in the annexed Descriptive Statement have applied for permission to proceed to their Native place in the Deckan therein mentioned.

2. There would appear to be no objection to their request being complied with, and I beg therefore to submit the same for the sanction of Government.

No. in the List appended to the Proceedings of Government.	Name.	Present age.	How related to the Raja.	Amount of stipend per mensem.	Date of Government sanction.	The place where the Stipendiary wishes to reside.
No. 68, Class B.	Hoosoba Soobhanjee Zadhone.	66	A distant relation.	20	5th Decr. 1859, No. 705.	Village called Parhanisinakedu in the District of Hyderabad in the Bombay Presidency.
No. 137, do.	Dariaboyi	53	Wife of do...	10	Do.	Do.
No. 73, do.	Amrut Row Sidhiram Zadhone.	54	A distant relation.	15	Do.	Village called Jallanalpur in the District of Hyderabad in the Bombay Presidency.
No. 69, do.	Govinda Row Mahadeva Row Zadhone.	31	Do.	10	Do.	Village called Javankedu in the District of Hyderabad in the Bombay Presidency.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
Government Agent.

No. 64. ORDER THEREON, 27th November 1861, No. 524.

The parties named in the Statement appended to the foregoing letter are permitted to return to their Native place in the Bombay Presidency, and to reside and draw their stipends there. The Government of Bombay will be requested to arrange for the future disbursement of the stipends from the District Treasury, and to debit the amount to this Government.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 65. To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Fort Saint George, dated 27th November 1861, No. 525.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to transmit a copy of a letter from the Government Agent at Tanjore communicating the desire of the parties, named in the enclosed Descriptive Statement, to return to their native place in the Bombay Presidency, and to reside and draw their stipends there; and to request that the Government of Bombay will issue the necessary instructions for the future disbursement of the stipends from the District Treasury, debiting the amount to this Government.

Dated 20th November 1861, No. 396.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 66. Read the following letter from W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, the 22nd November 1861, No. 2,305.

Home Department.

"I have this day been officially informed that the Madras Government have directed the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam to embody a Corps of 150 Sebundies with the view of hereafter furnishing escorts for this Agency."

With reference to the annexed marginal extract of a recent letter from the Agent, Hill Tracts of Orissa, I am directed to request that no steps may be taken by the Madras Government towards the formation of any new force of Sebundies pending the decision of this Government on the questions of abolishing the Agency, or transferring it to the Madras Government, which questions are now under consideration by the Governor General in Council.

No. 67. ORDER THEREON, 27th November 1861, No. 526.

Ordered to be communicated to the Agent in Ganjam in reference to the Order of Government, dated 5th October 1861, No. 434. The Agent will take no steps for enlisting the men required to furnish the escort applied for by Captain McNeill.

The foregoing letter will also be communicated to the Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing and the Commissary General, who will not forward the articles, which by Order of the 26th ultimo, they were required to supply, if they have not already been sent.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 68. Read the following letter from A. M. MONTEATH, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India; to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, the 11th November 1861, No. 2,229.

Home Department.

I am directed to call attention to this office communication, No. 617, dated the 20th March last, and to request the early submission of the report called for therein regarding the proposed abolition of the existing fiscal restrictions on the trade between the British Territory and Native Indian States.

No. 69. ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1861, No. 527.

Communicated to the Revenue Department, in reference to paragraph 2 of the Order in this Department, dated 16th April 1861, No. 199.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 70. From Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Quilon, 1st November 1861, No. 52.

I have the honor to address you regarding certain Government Promissory Notes, held by the Cochin Sirkar.

2. The interest on these Notes, is payable at the Office of the Collector of Malabar at Calicut, and by the new orders, holders of Government papers are required to sign a register either in person, or by Vakeel, in the Office where the interest on such Notes is drawn.

3. The Cochin Sirkar represent that, as the amount of the Notes is 10 lacs of Rupees, and the interest thereon amounts to Rupees (46,000) forty-six thousand, they are averse to entrusting the Notes, and granting authority to draw interest on the same to an ordinary Vakeel; besides which the inconvenience of sending a person so far on each occasion, would be considerable.

4. At the request of the Dewan, I applied to the Collector of Malabar to know if there was any objection to one of Her Majesty's Government Officials at Calicut, being authorized by the Sirkar to receive on their account the interest of the Notes when due. In reply to which Mr. Grant, the Collector of Malabar, informed me that there was no objection to a Government servant doing so in his private capacity, but that to draw it in his public capacity, the special sanction of Government was, he thought, required.

5. At the request of the Dewan of Cochin, I beg to submit for the consideration of Government, whether under these circumstances, the Madras Government will permit one of their Civil Servants at Calicut, to draw in his public capacity the interest on the Securities above referred to.

To the Asst. Resident in charge,	from the Dewan of Cochin,	No. 433, dated 23rd Aug. 1861.
From do. do.	to Collector of Malabar	,, 1,339, dated 16th Sep. ,,
To do. do.	from do. do.	,, 2,726, dated 27th ,, ,,

6. Three letters, as per margin, are herewith forwarded.

From T. SHUNGOONY MENON, Dewan; to Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident of Travancore and Cochin, in charge, dated Cochin, 23d August 1861, No. 433.

In forwarding for your information copy of a letter to my address, No. 2,377 of the 17th instant, from the Deputy Collector of Malabar, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to obtain permission for the addressing of the Vakalut Namah or Mookhtyar Namah, therein alluded to, to one of the Government Officials at Calicut, as it will be very inconvenient for the Sirkar to send a person there on every occasion that interest is to be drawn, and moreover, the risk of entrusting Securities to the large amount of ten lakhs of Rupees to any individual and of authorizing him to draw the interest thereon amounting to Rupees 46,000 per annum, dserves serious consideration.

From Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident in charge; to P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Trevandrum, 16th September 1861, No. 1,339.

No. 433, dated 23rd ultimo.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a communication as per margin, and request you will be good enough to inform me, whether the wishes of the Dewan of Cochin can be complied with.

2. It appears to me that the requisition as laid down in the Fort Saint George Gazette of 22nd March 1861, page 390, as regards the form of powers and other particulars should be strictly adhered to in case the request of the Dewan should meet with your approval.

From P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Malabar; to Captain C. M. WHITE, Assistant Resident Travancore and Cochin, dated Calicut, 27th September 1861, No. 2,726.

Adverting to your letter of the 16th instant, No. 1,339, I have the honor to inform you that there is no objection to the interest on the Promissory Notes adverted to, being drawn by a Government servant in his private capacity, but to draw it in his public capacity, the special sanction of Government is I think required.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) C. M. WHITE, Captain,
Asst. Resident in charge.

Referred for the report of the Accountant General.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
11*th November* 1861.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 71. From F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Acting Accountant General; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 21st November 1861, No. 222.

Bond Department.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Order of Government, dated 11th November 1861, forwarding for my report a letter from the Assistant Resident of Travancore and Cochin, representing the inconvenience to which the Cochin Sirkar will be put, by the modification introduced in making interest payments.

2. This change was directed by the Accountant General to the Government of India with the view of assimilating the system of record connected with the payment of interest on Government Securities in all Treasuries throughout India, and of substituting a single signature in an original Register affixed at time of payment, in lieu of the detailed interest receipts in duplicate hitherto taken.

3. As this arrangement would appear to entail inconvenience on the Dewan, who is non-resident at the place where payment of interest on his Notes is made, and the amount due each half year is too large to be entrusted to an ordinary Agent, I see no objection to a return, in his case, to the former practice under which his Notes were forwarded duly receipted to the Collector, who authorized payment to the Dewan from the nearest Talooq Treasury. A separate receipt should accompany the Notes of each loan, to be appended to the Collector's Registers when transmitted to this Office, in lieu of the signature required by the new rules.

4. A coppy of this letter will be forwarded for the information and guidance of the Collector of Malabar.

No. 72. ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1861, No. 528.

Ordered that the Accountant General's letter be communicated to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin for information and guidance, in reference to the representation made by the Cochin Sircar through the Assistant Resident under date the 1st instant.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 73. From GOOLAM SUFDER HOOSAIN, the Boy of the Native Infantry, dated 11th October 1861.

Represents that Mr. Balfour the Commissioner granted pension to all servants of the late Nabob with regard to the right of their father and grandfather, but he got no pension though he enjoys the service and right of his father and grandfather. Prays for an order to examine the right and service of his ancestors from the records of His late Highness and to grant him pension as in justice was done in the other cases similar to this one.

No. 2,883 of 1861.

Transferred to the Government Agent at Chepauk for brief report.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
24th October 1861.

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
Actg. Dy. Secretary to Government.

No. 74. From Captain R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 22nd November 1861, No. 1,350.

I have the honor in obedience to Order No. 2,883 of 1861, on petition* from Sufder Hoossain to report that his name will be submitted to Government for a half rate of pension.

* Herewith returned.

No. 75. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1861, No. 529.

Resolved that Petitioner be informed, with reference to the foregoing petition, that his claim to pension is now under consideration.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 76. Read the following letter from W. T. BLAIR, Esq., Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 27th November 1861.

I have the honor to bring to the notice of Government that I have been conducting the business of the Stipend Pay Office at Vellore since October 1860, without any remuneration. These duties are of a special nature involving a consiberable amount of responsibility, and such as are imposed on no other Sub-Collector in this Presidency. For the performance of them the Brigadier at Vellore was allowed Rupees 270 a month, and I understand that the Collector of Tanjore draws a special allowance of Rupees 250 a month for the discharge of somewhat analogous political duties.

2. I therefore beg that the Government will be pleased to grant me such an allowance as they may consider an adequate remuneration for the extra duties imposed upon me by the charge of the Stipend Pay Office.

No. 77. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1861, No. 530.

Mr. Blair is informed that his application cannot be acceded to. The Government see nothing in the duties devolving on him as in charge of the Vellore Stipend Pay Office which would entitle him to special remuneration.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

A

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

For the month of December 1861.

No. 1. Read the following letter from CLEMENT DALE, Esq., the Receiver of the Carnatic Property; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 21st October 1861, No. 207.

Para. 1. I do myself the honor of stating for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that among the property belonging to the Estate of His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, is a House and ground at Cuddalore at present used as the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge at that station.

2. On searching among the papers delivered to me, I find that so far back as the 13th of June 1764, the then Nabob Umdet-ul Mulk Seerajee Dowla Aunewerdee Cawn Bahader Munjoor Jung purchased this property from Mr. Edward Croke, a copy of whose conveyance to His Highness I enclose for the information of His Excellency in Council.

3. From this it will be observed that the premises are described as " an House and Garden within the bounds of Cuddalore situated upon a high ground close to Tripopilore river, and opposite to the New Town surrounded by a brick wall except the river side, measuring in length from north to south 524 feet, and in breadth from east to the west 500 feet or thereabouts" and that it is a conveyance in fee.

4. His Excellency in Council will also remark that this conveyance was prior to any of the Treaties with the Honorable Company whereby the management of the Carnatic was ceded to them.

5. I have been given to understand that no Kist has ever been paid for this property.

6. I think it right to observe that, I have not had the premises surveyed, and a plan taken, not having been able to get this done without incurring great expense.

7. The premises are situated close to the Bridge, and it will be observed that in the Deed they are mentioned to be situated close to the Tripopilore river; I believe the following is a correct description of the present boundaries of the land conveyed to the Nabob, viz., on the east by the road to the New Town and Pondicherry; on the south and west by the river; and on the north by the road leading to Sirkele Pettah. The enclosed rough sketch of the ground No. 2 has been made from a description given of it by the Darogah who was in charge of the premises during the Nabob's life. If the measurements given in the Deed are correct the land would measure cawnies 4.13-400.

8. On the portion marked A, stands a Bungalow, built as I understand by the occupant, he paying for the land a small rent of 4 Annas a month.

9. I think it right to state, that having been informed that the Darogah occupied part of the land on the side of the river, as shewn on the sketch by the dotted line and marked B, I questioned him on the subject, when he claimed one cawny five veesams of the land as owner, he *says* he holds a Puttah from the Collector, *but* he has *not produced it*; he has moreover stated that when the Bridge (which was built in 1836) fell down, Mr. Davis the then Collector re-built it, but a little more to the westward of the whole site, and thus encroached slightly on the portion of the Nabob's land now claimed by the Darogah, and in consequence Mr. Davis offered to purchase five veesams of the land, but that he the Darogah " refused to accept any payment because " the *Government* had given him (the Darogah) the land for charity." The result of his statement is this, he, the confidential servant of the Nabob, in charge of the property, has taken advantage of his position, used a part of the land entrusted to his care and management for his own purposes, and on the strength of his nefarious possession and by paying a small amount of Kist has obtained from the Revenue Authorities (supposing it to be true that a Puttah has been granted) a Puttah in his own name for part of his master's land, placed under his care and management, as may be supposed. He never reported his breach of trust to the Circar; and it never came to the knowledge of the Nabob or his Officers. Of course such a transaction could never be upheld, and his title is worthless, and I mean to sell the whole of the area conveyed by Mr. Croke.

10. I now do myself the honor of submitting for the consideration of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that it might be desirable that a Title Deed should be issued to me for the whole of the land, &c., comprised in the Deed of conveyance, under the provision contained in the Proceedings of Government, dated the 5th August 1859, No. 1,053 and 21st September 1859, No. 1,271, Revenue Department.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 2nd December 1861, No. 531.

The Government authorize a Title Deed being issued to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property for the whole of the land referred to, as comprised in the Deed of conveyance, under the provisions contained in the Proceedings in the Revenue Department, dated 5th August and 21st September 1859, Nos. 1,053 and 1,271. The Title Deed will, as usual, be granted in the Revenue Department.

2. The Government do not desire to purchase the House and ground at present occupied as the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge at Cuddalore.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 3. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Financial Department, dated 26th November 1861, No. 589.

Communicating letter addressed by the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, relative to gratuities to Uncovenanted Servants being granted only for continuous service. } (Vide Proceedings Financial Department, dated 26th November 1861, Nos. 80 and 81.)

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 2nd December 1861, No. 532.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 5. Read the following letter from JAMES INNES MINCHIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 30th October 1861, No. 27.

With reference to my letter No. 25 of the 29th instant, I have the honor now to forward a copy of the decision past by me in the dispute between Assad Aly Khan Bahadoor, and Aly Hoossain Khan Tourjang concerning the right to a house situated in Banganpilly, together with a genealogical tree showing the relationship of the parties, and explanatory of the right of the case.

2. It will be seen that I have supported the decision already arrived at by the Nawab, and which appears to have been a just and proper one.

3. I have allowed Assad Aly Khan Bahadoor the time of one month from the 26th instant, to remove his property from the house, and make over possession to Aly Hoossain Khan Tourjang.

4. As from the great obstinacy shown by Assad Aly Khan Bahadoor, I have reason to anticipate that he will continue his passive resistance to the order of the Nawab, which upon full enquiry I have confirmed. I beg to be favored with the instructions of Government as to the course to be pursued in such a case.

The Nawab is naturally most reluctant to employ violence towards his own brother, while he is anxious that justice should be enforced. As I trust that Assad Aly Khan would submit to an order of the Government, to be carried out if necessary by Government Officers, I would recommend that in case of his refusal to leave the house within the term specified, a Jamadar of the Irregular Horse, with a small body of Sowars be deputed to Banganpilly to compel his obedience. I am confident that such a demonstration would answer the required purpose, and that the actual employment of violent measures will not be necessary, while the employment of such by the Nawab in support of his own authority will be obviated.

GENEALOGICAL TREE.

Moonsooroodowlah Bahadoor, Nawab of Banganpilly.

Najeeboonnissa Begam, 1st Wife

Oomadoolla Begam, 2nd Wife.

Guffooroonnissa Begam, Daughter.

Aly Hoossain Khan Tourjang, son and grandson to Oomadoollah Begam.

1. Hoossain Aly Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Banganpilly.

2. Fattahaly Khan Bahadoor.

1. Assad Aly Khan Bahadoor.

2. Ghoolam Aly Khan Bahadoor, present Nawab of Bunganpilly, being son-in-law, and adopted son of his late Uncle Hoossain Ally Khan.

DECISION.

On the request of the Nawab of Banganapilly, and of Ally Hoossain Khan Tourjang, and Assad Ally Khan Bahadoor the two claimants to a house situated in Banganapilly, now occupied by the latter, both of whom have agreed to submit their claim to my arbitration, I have enquired into the facts of the case, and proceed to record my judgment thereon.

2. The house in dispute was presented by Mansooroodowlah Bahadoor, then Nawab of Banganapilly to his second wife Oomadoolla Begam Saiba: a fact proved by the deed of gift, which Assad Ally Khan acknowledges to be genuine.

3. The property of Oomadoolla Begam in the house is also proved by a letter to her address, when residing in Hydrabad, from Syed Hoossain Ally Khan Bahadoor, then Nawab of Banganapilly, dated October 24th, 1844.

4. A letter from Assad Ally Khan himself, dated October 31st, 1846, addressed to the Begam, also fully acknowledges her sole right to the house in question, and requests her permission for his own residence therein.

5. Ally Hoossain Khan Tourjang, is the grandson of Oomadoolla Begam by her daughter, and claims the house on account of a deed of gift making over all her property of every kind to himself, executed by the Begam at Hydrabad, on July 28th, 1847.

6. The genuineness of the deed of gift is proved by surviving witnesses, present at its execution, now resident at Hydrabad, and in accordance therewith, the present Nawab of Banganapilly has made over to Ally Hoossain Khan Tourjang, all the property of the Begam situated in his territory, except the house which is now in dispute.

7. Assad Ally Khan Bahadoor is the grandson of Mansooroodowlah Bahadoor, by his first wife, who was the mother of the late Nawab Hoossain Ally Khan, and of Fatteh Ally Khan, father of the present Nawab, and his brother Assad Ally Khan.

8. Oomadoolla Begam lived at Hydrabad after the death of Mansooroodowlah Bahadoor, and as alleged by Assad Ally Khan, there led a bad life, on account of which all property belonging to her in Banganapilly was sequestrated by the then Nawab Hoossain Ally Khan, and the house now in dispute presented by him to Fatteh Ally Khan, from whom it was inherited by his son Assad Ally Khan.

9. The alleged sequestration is denied by the present Nawab, is not supported by any evidence, and is totally disproved by Assad Ally Khan's own letter to Oomadoolla Begam, written in October 1846, requesting her permission for him to occupy the house now in dispute, which he acknowledged to be her property.

10. The fact also that Oomadoolla Begam executed a deed of gift for her property, to which the seal of the Nawab Hoossain Ally Khan was attached in signification of approval, either by himself, or by the present Nawab for him, is conclusive that no sequestration of the property ever took place.

11. The deed of gift by which Oomadoolla Begam made over the house and other property to Ally Hoossain Khan Tourjang, is however invalid under Mussulman law, from the fact that the Begam died in Hydrabad, and the deed of gift was not completed by seizure of the property.

12. The right to the property in dispute must therefore be decided by the Mahomedan law of inheritance.

13. Assad Ally Khan is the grandson of Mansooroodowlah Bahadoor by his eldest wife, and can consequently claim no share in the inheritance of Mansooroodowlah's second wife, against a legal descendant of her body.

14. Of the two claimants, the reply of the Cazy of Kurnool shows that Ally Hoossain Khan Tourjang is the sole heir to Oomadoollah Begam, and I can only support the decision already past by the Nawab of Banganapilly, and award to him the house in dispute.

15. With reference to any claim put forward by Assad Ally Khan for expenses incurred on the repairs of the house, I have no means of judging whether these have exceeded the fair outlay due for his occupancy. On this point I refer Assad Ally Khan Bahadoor to the arbitration of the Nawab, or parties appointed by him, and consider that it does not fall within the limits of the dispute I have consented to arbitrate.

KURNOOL,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
30th October 1861.

(Signed) JAMES INNES MINCHIN,
Acting Collector.

No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 2nd December 1861, No. 533.

It appears that the parties in this case submitted their claim to the arbitration of the Acting Collector, and that his decision is in accordance with that previously given by the Nawab of Bunganpilly and with the opinion of the Cazi of Kurnool. The decision must therefore be supported, and the Government resolve accordingly to authorize Mr. Minchin to take the steps indicated in his letter, should the conduct of Assad Ally Khan render it necessary.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 7. Read the following letter from Captain R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 25th November 1861, No. 1,354.

I have the honor to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Carnatic Stipendiaries named on the list, over leaf, who desire the equivalents of their Stipends.

2. These Stipendiaries draw their respective Stipends under the Orders of Government quoted on the margin of that list, and I have the honor to recommend compliance with their several requests and furnish the amount of equivalent they can claim.

Authority.	No.	Name.	Age.	Amount per mensem. RS.	A.	P.	Amount per annum. RS.	A.	P.	Value of one Rupee per annum.	Bonus. RS.	A.	P.
Extract Minutes of the Honorable the Governor in Council 31st March 1826, and G. O. No. 123 of 5th March 1842.	617	Ummoo	54	0	13	6	10	2	0	9	91	2	0
Extract Minutes of Consultation 21st February 1842 and 13th March 1845, Nos. 99 and 106.	971	Mahomedy Bee	17	1	0	0	12	0	0	12½	150	0	0
Extract Minutes of Consultation 19th March 1857, No. 230, Paras. 16 and 20.	1,744	Azeezah Bee	13	1	0	0	12	0	0	12½	150	0	0
Do. Do. Do. Do.	1,773	Ram Koonvur	49	1	0	0	12	0	0	9½	114	0	0
Do. 22nd March 1858, No. 197.	2,552	Hoossain Bee	56	0	10	0	7	8	0	8	60	0	0
Do. Do. Do.	2,636	Neyazoon Nissa	58	1	0	0	12	0	0	8	96	0	0
Proceedings of Government, No. 533, dated 8th September 1859.	3,843	Madar Bee	42	1	0	0	12	0	0	10	120	0	0
Do. Do. Do. Do.	3,844	Moonavuroon Nissa	43	1	0	0	12	0	0	10	120	0	0
Do. Do. Do. Do.	3,846	Hoossainy Badshah	32	1	0	0	12	0	0	11	132	0	0
Do. Do. Do. Do.	3,850	Meer Jaffer Ally	60	1	0	0	12	0	0	8	96	0	0
Do. Do. Do. Do.	3,857	Gholam Mahmood	16	0	14	0	10	8	0	12½	131	4	0
Do. Do. Do. Do.	3,883	Chaboo	14	0	7	0	5	4	0	12½	65	10	0
Do. Do. Do. Do.	3,886	Haleem Bee	72	0	7	0	5	4	0	5	26	4	0
Do. Do. No. 664 dated 12th November 1859.	4,055	Mahomed Ishauk	22	1	0	0	12	0	0	12	144	0	0
										Total Rupees	1,496	4	0

		RS.	A.	P.
Amount Budgeted for, in 1860-61, for the Commutation of the 1801 and 1855 Stipends		30,000	0	0
Do. Sanctioned by G. O. dated 13th May, 15th July, 7th October and 6th November 1861, Nos. 253, 324, 440 and 489	3,072 4 6			
Now recommended	1,496 4 0	4,568	8	6
Balance still available		25,431	7	6

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
Government Agent.

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
25th November 1861.

No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 3rd December 1861, No. 534.

The Government sanction the disbursement to the Carnatic Stipendiaries named in the List submitted by the Agent, of the sum of Rupees (1,496-4-0) one thousand, four hundred and ninety-six, and Annas four, in commutation of their Stipends.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following Petitions:—

No. 9. To the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George.

The humble Memorial of MUTTULINGA MAISTRY, son of TANDAVA MAISTRY, residing in Mettu Street of Orayoor, attached to the Taluq of Conad of Zillah Trichinopoly.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. Your Memorialist in 1853, through Hasalam Jung Bahadur, agreed to supply to His Highness the late Nabob of Carnatic marble works to the value of Rupees 2,571, and on His late Highness' order deposited the Title Deeds of lands, houses, &c., to the extent of your Memorialist's contract with Naib Nazim Mahomed Kullinavasakhan Bahadur at Trichinopoly, and received an advance of Rupees 1,960 at different times, and accordingly prepared and supplied the said work to the value of Rupees 1,912, but His Highness having died I did not supply the rest and thus a balance of Rupees 48 is still due by me to His late Highness.

2. Besides this your Memorialist when went to Madras in 1853, sold through the said Hasalam Jung Bahadur, to His Highness the late Nabob, marble sundry works for the value of Rupees 261, which remains unpaid to your Memorialist, who is ready to prove by the accounts and by the said Hasalam Jung Bahadur. The particulars of the said articles are given in the herein enclosed Petition No. 1.

3. Mentioning all these particulars, your Memorialist addressed the herein enclosed Petition No. 1, to E. Balfour, Esq., Agent of the Government for the affairs of the late Nabob of the Carnatic and requested him to deduct Rupees 48 I owed from the amount of Rupees 261 due to me, and pay me the balance Rupees 213, returning at the same time the Title Deeds of the lands, houses, &c., which were kept in deposit to your Memorialist. But the said gentleman referred the said Petition to Clement Dale, Esq., Receiver of the Carnatic Property.

Thereupon Clement Dale, Esq., wrote the letter enclosure No. II, to your Memorialist on the 26th October 1858, directing him to claim payment of the balance due to your Memorialist under Section 14 of Act No. 30 of 1858, within the 14th November 1858.

5. Your Memorialist, before receiving this letter, went to Travancore and there engaged with His Highness the Rajah of that place to supply him with marble work, which occupied a period of about 2 years and returned from there to Trichinopoly, which is his native place *and saw the said letter.*

6. As soon as as your Memorialist knew the contents of the said letter, he set out and arrived to Madras, and on enquiring Hasalam Jung Bahadur, he told that he was enquired on oath, whether the amount is actually due to your Memorialist, and that he answered in the affirmative before Mr. Dale.

7. Thereupon your Memorialist presented the Petition, enclosure No. III, to Mr. Dale, requesting him as aforesaid and he had the goodness to write to him the letter, enclosure No. IV, pointing out your Lordship in Council to be competent to redress the grievances of your Memorialist, who therefore solicits your Lordship in Council to direct Mr. Dale, the Receiver of the Carnatic Property, to deduct Rupees 48 due by your Memorialist to His late Highness from Rupees 261 due to your Memorialist by His Highness, and pay him the balance Rupees 213, and also to return to him the Title Deeds of lands, houses, &c., deposited as security. The amount due to your Petitioner, is nothing but the cooly of the work rendered by him to His Highness and therefore it cannot be barred by Section 14 of Act 30 of 1858.

For this act of benevolence your Memorialist as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

28th June 1861. முத்துலிங்கம் மேஸ்திரி.

To E. BALFOUR, Esq., Agent of the Government for the affairs of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

The humble Memorial of MOOTTOOLINGA MAISTRY, son of TANDAVA MAISTRY, residing in Mettu Street in Warriore, in the Taluq of Conad, Trichinopoly *Zillah*.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in the month of Chitray Fusly 1263, Memorialist went to Madras and appeared before His late Highness the Nabob, and through Hussalum Jung Bahadur agreed for the sum of Rupees 2,571 to supply him with works in marble. On demanding security from Petitioner for the fulfilment of his part of the agreement, he said he was a stranger in Madras, and that if acceptable he would furnish security at Trichinopoly. Accordingly His late Highness directed the Petitioner to tender security to Naib Nazim Mahomed Kullinavassakhan Bahadur and to receive an advance from him.

That Petitioner accordingly returned to Trichinopoly and before the latter on the 21st Vyasi of the above Fusly and executed a Muchilca in his favor, pledging the Title Deeds and certain Nunja land and terraced house for Rupees 2,571, and received from him an advance of Rupees 1,960 at different periods and made over to the said individual marble works to the value of Rupees 1,912, afterwards the said Naib Nazim Mahomed Kullinavassakhan Bahadur, directed Petitioner to discontinue the works as His Highness the Nabob had demised. There is consequently a balance of 48 Rupees against Petitioner, the difference between the advance received and the value of the works executed, which amount he refuses to take and to receive back from Petitioner for the sum, and also refused to return to him the Title Deeds of his Nunja land and house and the Muchilca and Security Bond, but would apply to your honor on the subject, whether he has done so or not Petitioner is not aware. The said Naib Nazim has also died and his son also told he would apply to your honor.

That Petitioner therefore requests your honor to send instructions to Cana Mookam Naib Nazim Mahomed Syed Khan Saib, son of the deceased to receive the 48 Rupees in question from Petitioner and return to him his Title Deeds in question.

That on the occasion Petitioner going to Madras as before stated he sold to His late Highness through Hassalum Jung Bahadur, 2 Tables each 2½ feet in circumference for 25 Rupees each or 50 Rupees, 3 Tables 2 feet in circumference each 45 Rupees, 2 Inkstands for Rupees 15, a plain Table for Rupees 3, 1 three legged stool for Rupees 20, 4 Tables each 1¼ feet round for Rupees 28, 50 Rulers for 100 Rupees. Total Rupees 261, which sum Petitioner requests may be paid.

23rd August 1858. (Signed) MOOTTOOLINGA MAISTRY.

From CLEMENT DALE, Esq., the Receiver of the Carnatic Property; to MOOTOOLINGA MAISTRY, son of TANDAVA MAISTRY, in Mettoo Terroovoo in Worrior, Trichinopoly, dated Madras, 26th October 1858, No. 24.

Paragraph 1. The Memorial you addressed to E. Balfour, Esq., the Government Agent at Chepauk, under date the 4th October 1858, has been forwarded by that Gentleman to me as "the Receiver of the Carnatic Property," under Act No. 30 of 1858.

2. It appears to me from the statements contained in your Memorial, that (if those statements be correct) the proper course is for you to pursue under Section 14 of Act No. 30 of 1858, to claim payment of the balance which you allege to be due to you.

3. This must be done before the 24th November next.

To CLEMENT DALE, Esq., Receiver of the Carnatic Stipends.

The humble Petition of MOOTTOOLINGA MAISTRY, son of TANDAVA MAISTRY residing in Mettoo Street of Orayoor in the Taluq of Conad Zillah, Trichinopoly.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

With reference to your letter, dated 26th October 1858, I take the liberty of informing your honor that I was not able to come to Madras within the time limited in your said letter to institute a suit against His Highness the late Nabob of Carnatic for the recovery of the sum due to me as per the accounts shown in my letter, dated 23rd August 1858, to E. Balfour, Esq., and referred to your honor, in consequence of my having been absent at Travancore under the service of His Highness the Raja of that place, *who did not permit me to come to Madras within the above period.* Hence I now request your honor will be graciously pleased to direct, after enquiry, to pay me the sum of Rupees 261, due to me as aforesaid.

Further I beg to add that I have agreed with His Highness the late Nabob to furnish him works in marble to the amount of Rupees 2,571, and received from His late Highness an advance of Rupees 1,960, pledging as security as per His Highness' Order, the Title Deeds of my landed and other property to the extent of my Contract, with Nabob Nazim Mahomed Kallinavasakhan Bahadur at Trichinopoly; and accordingly furnished His Highness with the said works to the amount of Rupees 1,912, but did not give the rest on account of His Highness' demise and thus a balance of Rupees 48 is still due to His Highness by me, as more particularly given in the petition above quoted. I therefore solicit your honor will be also pleased to direct the said Nabob Nazim Mahomed Kalinavasakhan Bahadur at Trichinopoly to return to me the Title Deeds of my landed and other property which were kept as security with him, after receiving from me the said balance of Rupees 48.

For this act of benevolence, I as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) MOOTTOOLINGA MAISTRY.

From CLEMENT DALE, Esq., the Receiver of the Carnatic Property; to MOOTTOOLINGA MAISTRY, son of TANDAVA MAISTRY in Mettu Street in Orayoor, Trichinopoly, dated Madras, 24th June 1861, No. 103.

I have received your Petition to my address of this day's date, and in reply beg to inform you that I have no power to assist you, for without an order of the Supreme Court, I am not at liberty to pay you any money; and as you allowed the time to pass, within which the Act permitted you to prefer a claim to the Court, you have precluded yourself from now obtaining an order of the Supreme Court; the only course that I can suggest to you to pursue is, that you should in a petition to the Honorable the Governor in Council state shortly and concisely the circumstances of the case, and request him to afford you relief.

No. 1,969 of 1861.

Forwarded to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property for his remarks.

By Order,

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,

Acting Deputy. Secy. to Govt.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
4th July 1861.

No. 10. From CLEMENT DALE, Esq., the Receiver of the Carnatic Property; to THOMAS PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 19th November 1861, No. 228.

4th July 1861, No. 1,969 of 1861, forwarding a Memorial by Moottoolinga Maistry, to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property for his remarks.

Para. 1. With reference to the Order of Government, under the date and number noted in the margin; I have the honor to report

for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Memorial which Moottoolinga Maistry presented on the 23rd August 1858, to the then Government Agent at Chepauk, (a copy whereof forms the enclosure No. 1, accompanying his Memorial referred to in the margin) was forwarded by Mr. Balfour to me on the 8th October 1858; whereupon I addressed Mr. Balfour, soliciting him to afford me from the records in his charge, or from any other sources at his command, information on the subject.

2. My letter was referred by Mr. Balfour, to the Dewan of the Carnatic Durbar, and from him I ascertained that the statements of the Petitioner, as to the order given to him by His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, also as to the amount of the advances made to him on deposit of Title Deeds, and as to the value of the works executed by the Petitioner, in part execution of the order, were correct; but that the accounts at the Chepauk Palace shewed that instead of Rupees 48, as admitted by the Petitioner, a sum of Rupees 139 was due from him to the Estate of His late Highness; I further learnt that the "Petitioner's claim for Rupees 261 is correct."

3. Upon the information so obtained, I addressed the Petitioner the letter, dated the 26th October 1858, No. 24, enclosure No. 2, in Moottoolinga Maistry's Memorial referred to in the margin.

4. The enclosures in his Memorial Nos. 3 and 4, shew that the man did not pursue the course pointed out by me, and in the former he explains to His Excellency in Council his reasons for his not having done so.

5. On receipt of the Order of Government noted above, I saw Moottoolinga Maistry, and explained to him, that I could not return to him the Title Deeds, deposited as security, until the Rupees 139 due from him to the Estate of His late Highness were paid to me, and until that were done, it would be useless my reporting to Government on his Memorial, and at his request, I desired that the Title Deeds might be forwarded to me for the purpose of being delivered to Moottoolinga Maistry on his paying the Rupees 139 due.

6. This request elicited the information that the Title Deeds deposited, did not relate to any property belonging to Moottoolinga Maistry, but that they related to property belonging to a friend of his, who had deposited them as security for him, (Moottoolinga Maistry) and who, in consequence of my request, had appeared before the Naib Nazim at Trichinopoly, and objected to *his* Title Deeds being delivered to Moottoolinga Maistry, but offered to pay the Rupees 139 on his Deeds being handed to him.

7. This circumstance caused some correspondence, and considerable delay, but ultimately Moottoolinga Maistry's security, in exchange for his Title Deeds, paid to the Naib Nazim the Rupees 139, together with Rupees 21-8-0, the value of 2 grinding stones which the Naib Nazim stated Moottoolinga Maistry had failed to supply to His late Highness; and those two sums, minus the expense of transmission, were received by me on the 18th ultimo.

8. Under these circumstances, I do myself the honor of recommending that His Excellency in Council should direct the Sub-Treasurer to pay to the Memorialist Moottoolinga Maistry, the sum of *Rupees* 261 (two hundred and sixty-one) claimed by him.

9. I do myself the honor of returning the Memorial with the 4 enclosures forwarded to me with the Order noted above.

No. 11. ORDER THEREON, 3rd December 1861, No. 535.

Resolved, under the circumstances stated in the foregoing report on the Petition of Moottoolinga Maistry, that a Treasury Order be issued for the payment to the Petitioner of the sum of Rupees (261) two hundred and sixty-one, due to him from the Estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, the same to be adjusted on the receipt of the sanction of the Government of India to the Supplemental Estimate in which provision has been made to the amount of Rupees 87,400 for the payment of petty claims.

Class II.
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.
I, Carnatic.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following petition :—

No. 12. TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE, &c., &c., &c.

The humble petition of GHOLAM HOOSSAIN GHAREEB, the Ex-Darogah of the Lungur Khana, or Poor House of His Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your humble Petitioner most respectfully begs to forward in triplicate his petition, for transmission to the Honorable the Secretary to the Estate of India, which he humbly prays your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to dispatch it with your kind recommendation, and grant him a receipt for the same.

For which great act of justice your Petitioner shall as in duty bound, ever pray.

MADRAS,
15th November 1861,
High Road, Triplicane,
Door No. 135.

(Signed) غلام حیسن غیرب
داروغهٔ لنگر خانه نواب کرناتک

TO THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE ESTATE OF INDIA, &c., &c., &c.

The humble petition of GHOLAM HOOSSAIN GHAREEB, the Ex-Darogah of the Lungur Khana, or Poor House of His Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your humble Petitioner most respectfully begs to state, that Dr. Balfour the late Government Agent has very unjustly and unfairly deprived your Petitioner entirely of his livelihood, by not reporting to Government of his right and deserved to be pensioned as in accordance to the due justice, for, although his entertainment in the service of his paternal grandfather is from January 1824 up to October 1856, it reckons to 33 years' service, which claim of your Petitioner the said Government Agent denied in his report to Government of which reports the true extract of Madras Government is herewith appended, and in the same is stated, that after the demise of your Petitioner's paternal grandfather, the Nabob granted to the deceased dependants an allowance of Rupees 5 per mensem, as Neeaz or charity, for Fattihah or religious rites of a deceased Mahomedan Saint named Huzrut Khoajah Moeen Ood Deen Chistee, thus if the said allowance was granted as charity, why was your Petitioner appointed to entertain the Fattihah of the aforesaid Saint, of which entertainment in question will fully convince your honor on a kind inspection from the endorsement of the Dewan of the Durbar herewith appended, and your Petitioner's entertainment as a Darogah of Lungur Khana, or Poor House is from 1st January 1835, up to his discharge 31st May 1859, which reckons 24 years and 5 months, in accordance to the aforesaid report of the said Government Agent.

Further your Petitioner begs to state that his aforesaid employment in the Lungur Khana was so hard that daily he was obliged to sit near fire and with the heat of fire he has lost the light of his eyes, and moreover he is arrived to the infirmity of age of 65 years, now your honor may kindly judge when he has lost the light of his eyes in the service of the Carnatic Sirkar and

also became an old man, so in this condition where he to go and seek for his livelihood, but alas he and his poor family, to die through the suffering of starvation, which surely is very unjust and cruel on part of the said Government Agent and also the Madras Government, that only on the unjust report of the said Government Agent, without any due investigation, and consideration, to deprive your Petitioner entirely with any pension of protection which he rightly deserve on the aforesaid points, for which he several times applied and solicited the said Government Agent for the same, but alas, derived no benefit, the endorsement of the said gentleman are herewith appended.

Further your Petitioner begs to state that how unjust and unfair it was on part of the Madras Government in this point also, that to continue, to all the rest servants of the said Lungur Khana, or Poor House, of the time of His late Highness on their duties, save your Petitioner who entertained his duty for a space of 24 years and 5 months with all sorts of fidelity, honesty, and carefully without the least blame, &c., and in which entertainment he has lost the light of his eyes and also has become an old man, but on a mere excuse of the infirmity of his age discharged him. Now supposing when only to the infirmity of his age he to have been discharged certainly through act of justice on the same point he ought to be pensioned, but alas he has not, beside this he begs to state that he was employed in the Lungur Khana in question on a salary of 15 Rupees per month, and the Government considered proper and just to discharge the old experienced trusty man of 15 Rupees salary per month and to appoint in his place, a well known treacherous rogue, who some years ago also having committing such crime or other in the Sudr Court of Madras, consequently he had been discharged, and to whom in your Petitioner's place, the Government had appointed on a salary of 30 Rupees per mensem, who likewise committed theft in the duty in question here, and been discharged, and by which theft in question, about four or five thousand Rupees loss happened in the said Lungur Khana, further it is, that at his time of Darogahship he discharged the whole distribution of victuals of the poors in a house of a monthly rent of 1½ Rupee and now for the same the Government pays a monthly rent of 21 Rupees, so forth several other extravagant expenses have been increased in the said Lungur Khana now. All deprivation which has been made towards your unfortunate Petitioner by the said Government Agent, the fact and reality is that, that your Petitioner had not given nor promised to give any bribery to the Officers of the Agency Office, for it is a general rule now since the demise of the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the Agency Office in every occasion of the poors, that whoever pays bribes they are succeeded, otherwise not, for no due investigations are made there. Therefore your Petitioner is pressed to lay his most deplorable case to your honor's benign notice with fervent hopes that justice to be rendered, by protecting him under your bountiful shelter. For which great act of justice your Petitioner shall as in duty bound, ever pray.

MADRAS,
15th November 1861,
High Road, Triplicane,
Door No. 135.

(Signed) غلام حسین غریب
داروغۂ لنگر خانہ نواب کرناٹک

No. 13. ORDER THEREON, 3rd December 1861, No. 536.

Ordered that the Memorial received with the foregoing petition be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, with a copy of the Proceedings of Government, dated 18th April 1860 No. 235, explanatory of the grounds on which the Memorialist's claim to pension for his services under the Carnatic Sirkar was rejected.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 14. Read the following letter from Nabob AHMED OON NISSA BEGUM; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 17th August 1861.

I beg herewith to forward two copies of printed petitions which I request you will be pleased to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council for his favorable consideration.

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM DENISON, K.C.B., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble petition of Nabob AHMUD OON NISSA BEGUM.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioner is the daughter, and sole representative, and heir of Nabob Azeemoon Nissa Begum, and grand daughter of Nabob Saied Oon Nissa Begum, known as the Nabob Begum. These latter two ladies being respectively the sister and the mother of His Highness the late Nabob Auzumjah Bahadoor (the father of the last Nabob) and of His Highness the Prince Azeemjah Bahadoor, and daughter and widow of the Nabob Azeemood Dowlah, with whom the treaty of 1801 was made—and consequently Petitioner and her mother are Cousin and Aunt of the last Nabob of the Carnatic Ghoolam Mahomed Gouse Khan Bahadoor.

2. Your Petitioner being unwilling to trespass on your valuable time more than is absolutely necessary, and being anxious at the same time that all the circumstances of her case should be brought to your Honorable notice, ventures to give the same as briefly as possible.

3. Your Petitioner's mother Nabob Azeemoon Nissa Begum had been in the enjoyment of an allowance of Rupees 2,000 a month, or Rupees 24,000 per annum, from the time of her father the Nabob Auzeemood Dowlah, and this allowance was disbursed to her annually out of the Punjoomhissa (1-5th share of the Carnatic Revenue) up to 1841, Nabob Ghoolam Mahomed Ghouse Khan, on coming to the Musnud on the 25th August 1842 has undertaken the payment of her allowance *monthly* from that date, but her allowance for 7 months and 24 days from 1st January to 24th August 1842, the day prior to the accession of the Nabob amounting to Rupees 15,548-6-3 has remained unsettled, notwithstanding the Nabob having received the Punchumhissa in *full* for that year from 1st January to 31st December. Out of the allowance of Petitioner's mother for 24 months and 7 days from 25th August 1842 to August 1844, amounting to Rupees 48,451-9-9 the Nabob had only paid Rupees 6,000 for 3 months and so the difference of Rupees 42,451-9-9 for 21 months and 7 days remained unpaid, although His Highness had from September 1844 to November 1845 paid her regularly and from December 1845 to 25th January 1846, the date of the demise of Petitioner's mother, her allowance of Rupees 3,612-14-3 was paid to your Petitioner as the sole heir and representative of the deceased.

4. Your Petitioner begs to submit that the amount due to her mother by the Nabob before and after his accession to the Musnud from January 1842 to August 1844, being 32 months, is Rupees 64,000 and as she has out of this sum received Rupees 6,000 for 3 months, the balance of Rupees 58,000* for 29 months is the amount due to Petitioner's mother.

*From January to 24th August 1842, 7 months and 24 days				Rs. 15,548	6	3
From 25th August 1842 to August 1844, 24 months and 7 days	Rs. 48,451	9	9			
Deduct for 3 months	Rs. 6,000	0	0	Rs. 42,451	9	9
Total amount for 29 months				Rs. 58,000	0	0

5. Your Petitioner's mother addressed the Nabob on the subject of these arrears on the dates as per margin; and your Petitioner after the demise of her mother on hearing that the allowance of the deceased Rupees 3,612-14-3 from December 1845 to 25th January 1846 the day of her death was ordered by the Nabob to be paid to your Petitioner, she had addressed a *letter* to the Nabob claiming the whole of the arrears due to her mother. It would appear

3rd July 1843,	marked	A.	filed in Court	under mark	A. D.
3rd August	do. do.	B.	do.	do.	A. F.
3rd September	do. do.	C.	do.	do.	A. G.
28th December	do. do.	D.	do.	do.	A. H.
22nd June 1844,	do.	E.	do.	do.	A. I.
3rd Sept. 1850,	do.	F.	do.	do.	K.

however that the Nabob had already passed an order referring the matter to the Dewan, as the Head Treasury Officer, and the Dewaan wrote a *letter* to Petitioner's husband Azeezool Moolk Bahadoor forwarding copy of a *Statement* extracted from the Circar Treasury Records with the *order* of the Nabob thereon in which, with reference to the arrears claimed, it was stated "that the arrears of Azeemoon Nissa Begum was Rupees 48,451-9-9 from 25th August 1842 to "August 1844, and out of which Rupees 6,000 "were paid and that the remainder of the said "sum was applied in paying the *debt* amounting to Rupees 40,000 with interest borrowed "from Miss Arathoon by the Thunkey Cutcherry to pay the Nabob Begum for the liquidation "of the balance of the jencey or goods' debts of Her Highness." Your Petitioner's husband addressed a *letter* to the Dewan asking to explain *that* part of his letter of the 23rd October 1850, stating that the remainder of the said sum was appled in paying the debt of Miss Arathoon; and the Dewan at length *replied*, stating "that the Nabob Begum having applied for Rupees 40,000 in advance out "of the balance due by the Circar to the Creditors of Her Highness on account of goods supplied to her palace, and in discharge of which "payments were made annually by the Istiffa Cutcherry, and as there was no money at the time "in the Treasury, a Bond was made out in June 1841 in favor of Miss Arathoon, payable in "January 1842; afterwards when His Highness ascended the throne, Miss Arathoon demanded "the said sum on account of its being concerned with Her Highness the Nabob Begum Sahebah, "therefore His Highness caused that the said sum of Rupees 40,000 and its interest Rupees "3,161-4-6 should be deducted out of the arrears of the Widow (Petitioner's mother) of the late "Nujmool Moolk and paid to Miss Arathoon by means of Moomtazool Moolk Bahadoor (Ghoolam Moortoozah Khan) although the said sum should have been deducted from the monthly "allowance of Her Highness the Nabob Begum Sahebah but it is not considered proper to "do so, and therefore the money was deducted out of the arrears of the Widow of the late "Nujmool Moolk." Azeezool Moolk Bahadoor wrote a *letter* to the Dewan in reply stating that it was not incumbent upon the Nabob Begum to pay the said money, and that it is far from justice to pay the said debts which was contracted by the Circar Officer out of the arrears of Azeemoon Nissa Begum, who is in no way concerned in the transaction. Your Petitioner herself addressed a *Petition* to the Nabob questioning the propriety of the Circar taking away her mother's money to pay such debts and the matter having been referred to the Istiffa Cutcherry, that Cutcherry speaks of this claim in the following terms in their *Petition* to the Nabob, "as the "Circar did not after His Highness' accession "to the throne attend to settle the former claims, it was necessary for the Circar to keep aloof "from liquidating Miss Arathoon's debts, and as the Circar has interfered in the matter and "deducted the said amount without any reason out of the allowance of the mother of Ahmud "Oon Nissa Begum, it is legally and morally necessary for the Circar that the sum of Rupees "40,000 be paid to Ahmud Oon Nissa Begum." Whereupon the Nabob passed an *order* "to "ascertain from Moomthazool Moolk Bahadoor "cause of paying Rupees 40,000 to Miss Arathoon out of the arrears of allowance of Petitioner's "mother." But the Istiffa Cutcherry in their *Proceedings* resolved that "there was no "necessity to investigate the above cause from

22nd October 1850, marked G. filed in Court mark N.
2nd do. do. do. H. do. do. L.
6th do. do. do. I. do. do. M.
Statement showing the particulars of the debt herewith appended with mark J.
7th November 1850, marked K. filed in Court under mark O.
29th December 1850, marked L. filed in Court mark P.
8th December 1851, marked M. filed in Court mark Q.
21st December 1851, marked N. filed in Court mark R.
18th January 1853, marked O. filed in Court mark T.
26th February 1853, marked P. filed in Court mark U.
26th April 1853, marked Q.

" the said Bahadoor as Miss Arathoon's debt was included in the 5 Lacs of Rupees of the time " of the Naibe Mooktiar, and shortly an order " *will be issued for payment* of the said 5 Lacs " from the Istiffa Cutcherry" and finally on a *letter* from Azeezool Moolk Bahadoor to the Dewan the Nabob issued an *order* as follows:—

13th June 1855, marked R. filed in Court mark Y.

21st June do. do. S. do. do. Z.

" That from the statement of Salarool Moolk it is known to His Highness that in conse-" quence of the money of Miss Arathoon having been included in 5 Lacs of the time of the " Regency, which His Highness has accepted to pay. The Members of the Istiffa Cutcherry " resolve to pay to Ahmud Oon Nissa Begum, the arrears of the allowance of her mother, which " was paid to the sister of Arathoon. His illustrious Highness is therefore of opinion that she " should be considered as a creditor of Circar, instead of Arathoon's sister, and to pay to her the " sum claimed by her from the Istiffa Cutcherry by way of instalments is advisable."

6. Before this order could be carried out, the Nabob died, and sometime after a Commission having been appointed by Government for settlement of arrears of allowances and wages due by the late Nabob to his family, and servants, your Petitioner applied to the Commissioners for the arrears due to her. The Commissioners *replied* to the following effect:—

21st July 1858, filed with the particulars of the claim by Petitioner in Registrar's Office on the 22nd February 1859.

" Madam,

" With reference to your communication of the 10th July 1855, we have the honor to " intimate that the Circar records do not substantiate the claim therein set forth."

Signed.

7. Surprised at a decision so opposed to the evidence which your Petitioner was aware the Circar records if properly searched would afford evidence which however was beyond the reach of your Petitioner—Your Petitioner was unable to appeal to your Honorable Council, and had no other remedy left than that of registering her claim in Her Majesty's Supreme Court under Act. XXX. of 1858, and Petitioner's Council having failed to come to an amicable arrangement with the Law Officers of Government her case came on for trial before Sir Adam Bittleston on the 29th October last and subsequent days. The case was dealt with by the Advocate General as raising a question of Law, whether such a claim as this was admitted to be constituted a debt under Act XXX. of 1858. Saying in his address to the Court " *that he was anxious this claim " should be tried first, because it was the very strongest case of the sort, that could be laid before " the Court.*"

8. On the trial it was proved by the claimant, and admitted by the Advocate General, acting on the part of Government, that the amount claimed as arrears, viz., Rupees 58,000 was the amount actually due to your Petitioner, on account of the arrears of her mother, whose legal heir and representative she is. It was also proved and admitted that these arrears had been repeatedly demanded from the Nabob, both verbally and in writing by Azeemoon Nissa Begum, by the present claimant, and by her husband, as shown by *documents* filed in Court. It was also proved and admitted that the Nabob had referred the matter to the Dewan as head of the Treasury, and to the Istiffa Cutcherry, that he had received reports informing him that the claim was a just one, and that the money had really been paid away to satisfy a Bond of Rupees 40,000 due to Miss Arathoon, and that upon this the Nabob had ordered the Istiffa Cutcherry to treat your Petitioner as a creditor, instead of Miss Arathoon, and to pay her the amount of her claim as shown by *documents* filed in Court.

Under marks A D., A F., A G., A H., A I., K. O. Q. R. and Y.

Under marks L. M. N. P. S. T. U. Z.

9. The learned Judge, Sir Adam Bittleston in summing up spoke as follows:—

" I listened during the hearing of this case very attentively to every thing that Mr. Ritchie " and Mr. Mayne had to urge on behalf of their Client (your Petitioner) and certainly with no

" indisposition to be convinced by their arguments on account of the apparent hardship of the " claimant's case, *she having in 1855 by great perseverance succeeded in obtaining the Nabob's " sanction to the payment of the arrears of her mother's allowance by the Istiffa Cutcherry and " having probably only failed to obtain payment by reason of the death of the Nabob happening " so soon afterwards,* but I regret to say that I have not been convinced that this Lady Ahmud- " oon Nissa Begum is a creditor of the late Nabob within the meaning of Acts XXX of 1858 " and XXXVIII of 1860."

And again the Judge remarks " *indeed, I consider it to be clearly proved in this case that " there was no dispute about the amount of the allowance which the Nabob must be taken to have " promised to give* ;" and again with reference to Nabob's order the Judge remarks, " but I cannot " consider even this order as a declaration that he held any property in trust for the claimant or " as any thing more than a *strong acknowledgment that he ought and that he intended to pay to " the claimant the arrears of her mother's allowance.*"

And finally Sir Adam Bittleston concludes by saying, the claim therefore " be dismissed, but as I think, *there was a fair ground for urging the claim without cost.*"

10. The proceedings in the Supreme Court having virtually annulled the decision of the Commissioners, the faultiness of which your Honorable Council cannot fail to perceive, your Petitioner hopes that in accordance with the views expressed by Government in Minutes* of Consultation recognizing the obligation of the Nabob to pay all arrears due to immediate family—your Honorable Government will order the payment of Petitioner's arrears on the same principle as those of the other members of the family of the late Nabob as noted in the margin.

* 7th December 1847, marked T.
5th February 1848, do. U.

His Highness the Prince Azeemjah Bahadoor...	Rs.	20,800	0	0
Her Highness the late Nabob Saied Oon Nissa Begum, known as Nabob Begum...	,,	5,792	0	0
Her Highness the Nabob Khyroon Nissa Begum, Shady Widow of the late Nabob...	,,	1,68,755	3	9
Auzamoon Nissa Begum the *Nicca* Widow of the late Nabob...	,,	35,933	10	6
Patcha Begum, step grandmother of the late Nabob...	,,	600	0	0
Mookhtharoon Nissa Begum, step grandmother of the late Nabob...	,,	7,000	0	0
The two daughters of the above lady.	,,	4,410	0	0
Azeemoon Nissa Begum, step grandmother of the late Nabob...	,,	2,051	9	9
Fathema Begum, daughter of the above lady...	,,	400	0	0
Ahmud Oon Nissa Begum the Petitioner...	,,	2,000	0	0
Aomatool Fathemah a herm of the late Nabob's father...	,,	900	0	0
Mahomed Ally Khan...	,,	90	0	0

11. Your Petitioner further begs to state that her claim should be considered by the Government as having been conclusively proved, under the peculiar circumstances; Firstly, His Highness the late Nabob upon the strength of the report made by the Istiffa Cutcherry with respect to her claims, decided by an order that her arrears should be paid, and that she should be treated as a creditor of the Circar in lieu of Miss Arathoon; Secondly, the Advocate General admitted the above decision of the Nabob; and lastly he Judge himself after thorough investigation of the case recorded his opinion that, the claim of the Petitioner was indisputable, but that he was prevented from passing a Judgment in the case as the nature of the claim was such as could not be brought under the Provisions of the Act. Your Petitioner however trusts that the Government will be well satisfied with the legitimacy of her claim from the observation of the Judge. " that Petitioner having in 1855 by great perseverance succeeded in obtaining " the Nabob's sanction to the payment of the arrears of her mother's allowance by the Istiffa " Cutcherry and having probably only failed to obtain payment by reason of the death of the " Nabob happening so soon afterwards." Your Petitioner need not urge upon the Government how difficult it must be for the Government to deny her claim as it has been severely tested in a Court of Justice and ascertained to be the most legitimate one, the more so when compared with the case of those who as the immediate members of the family of the late Nabob, have been paid their arrears although their claims were not so energetically urged as that of your Petitioner.

12. Your Petitioner further trusts that your Honorable Council will bear in mind that the Proceedings instituted by her in the Supreme Court at great expense to herself, was owing to

the erroneous decision of the Commissioners and not through any vindictiveness on her part towards Government.

13. Of the documents referred in this Petition, such as she has in her possession, are herewith appended.

Shall ever pray.

SHADI MAHUL,
14th August 1861.

APPENDIX A.

Filed in Court under mark A. D.

From Nabob AZEEMOON NISSA BEGUM; to the late Nabob of the Carnatic, dated 4th Jamadeeoossanee 1259 Hejeree, corresponding with 3rd July 1843.

MY DUTIFUL AND FORTUNATE NABOB MAY YOU LIVE LONG,

After my prayers for your long life, let it be known to you, that I have not obtained my monthly allowance which I was in the habit of drawing annually from the time of my father with the exception of Rupees three thousand. Therefore I give you trouble that you will kindly order to send my arrears.

APPENDIX B.

Filed in Court under mark A. F.

From Nabob AZEEMOON NISSA BEGUM; to the late Nabob of the Carnatic, dated 5th Rujub 1259 Hejeree, corresponding with 3rd August 1843.

MY DUTIFUL AND FORTUNATE NABOB MAY YOU LIVE LONG,

After my prayers for your long life let it be known to you, that I have not yet received the answer to my letter, dated 4th Jamadeeoossanee 1259, Hejeree, corresponding with 3rd July 1843, consequently I trouble you that you will kindly send me a favorable answer.

APPENDIX C.

Filed in Court under mark A. G.

From Nabob AZEEMOON NISSA BEGUM; to the Nabob of the Carnatic, dated 6th Shaban 1259 Hejeree, corresponding with 3rd September 1843.

MY DUTIFUL AND FORTUNATE NABOB MAY YOU LIVE LONG,

After my prayers for your long life, let it be known to you that I have not yet received an answer to my letter, dated 4th Jamadeeoossanee 1259 Hejeree, corresponding with 3rd July 1843, notwithstanding I reminded you by a second letter, dated 5th Rujub 1259 Hejeree, corresponding with 3rd August 1843. Therefore I hope you will kindly favor me with an answer.

APPENDIX D.

Filed in Court under mark A. H.

From Nabob AZEEMOON NISSA BEGUM; to the Nabob of the Carnatic, dated 6th Zeehudjah 1259 Hejeree, corresponding with 28th December 1843.

MY DUTIFUL AND FORTUNATE NABOB MAY YOU LIVE LONG,

After my prayers for your long life, let it be known to you, that I have not obtained my monthly allowance for these *last two* years, with the exception of Rupees three thousand, although I had repeatedly written to you regarding this matter, yet I had not the pleasure of receiving any answer from you. I write this note to re-mind you again.

APPENDIX E.

Filed in Court under mark A. I.

From Nabob AZEEMOON NISSA BEGUM; to His Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic, dated 5th Jamadeeoossanee 1260, Hejeree, corresponding to 22nd June 1844.

MY DUTIFUL FORTUNATE NABOB MAY YOU LIVE LONG,

After my prayers for your long life, and increase of dignities, let it be known to you, that

by not receiving my monthly allowance, or these *last two years and six months*, I have been extremely distressed with reference to this matter, I had written to you again, and again, but received no answer, I am unable to forbear the distressed condition that I am now in, I hope you will send my pay in arrears as soon as possible, and oblige.

APPENDIX F.

Filed in Court under mark K.

From Nabob AZEEMOON NISSA BEGUM; to His Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic, dated 25th Shawal 1266, corresponding with 3rd September 1850.

MY HONORABLE BROTHER AND MY SUPPORTER MAY YOUR WEALTH AND PROSPERITY CONTINUE,

After due respect and offering my prayers for your long life, wealth, prosperity, and dignity; beg to state that I am very glad to hear, that your Highness have issued an order for discharging my arrears from the next Punjoomhissa, for five months as well as a part of the arrears of my recently deceased mother for one month and few days before her death.

With what tongue shall I give you thanks for your beneficence and favor that are beyond expression. May Almighty God give long life to our benefactor and Hatim of the time and continue his shadow over the heads of well-wishers for ever. I hope your Highness will also kindly order to Circar Officers to pay me the unpaid arrears of my deceased mother's allowance since the day of your accession up to August 1844, being twenty-four months and seven days from which my deceased mother had, only obtained from Circar six thousand Rupees, being the allowance for three months.

APPENDIX G.

Filed in Court under mark N.

From MADAROOL OMRAH BAHADOOR, Dewan of Durbar; to AZEEZOOL MOOLK BAHADOOR, dated 17th Jeehudja 1266, Hejeree, corresponding with 23rd October 1850.

TO THE APPRECIATOR OF MY MERITS,

MAY YOUR FAVOR CONTINUE FOR EVER,

A copy of the report which was written on the petition of Ahmudoon Nissa Begum Sahiba on consulting the records of the Treasury of the Circar, has been enclosed herein and forwarded for the information of the said Begum Sahiba together with Orders of His illustrious Highness, may your favor be increased. Written on the seventeenth day of the month of Zeehujja of the Hejeree year 1266.

(Signed) ABDOOL WAHAB.

APPENDIX H.

Filed in Court under mark L.

Copy of the circumstances that has been ascertained from the Record of the Treasury and reported by the Dewan to the Nabob on the 2nd October 1850.

The Petitioner is informed that the arrears of the monthly allowance of Azeemoon Nissa Begum Sahiba the lady of the late Nujmool Moolk commencing from the date of the Coronation of his illustrious Highness, that is to say, from the twenty-fifth day of the month of August of the year of Christ 1844, amounted to forty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-one Rupees, and ten Annas, minus one quarter—out of which a sum of six thousand Rupees on account of the allowance of three months commencing from the month of September of the year of Christ 1842, down to the month of November of the year of Christ above alluded to, has been received from the Treasury, that is to say, three thousand Rupees on the sixth day of the month of Shawal of the Hejeree year 1258, and three thousand Rupees on the seventh day of the month of Suffer of the Hejeree year 1261, and the remaining portion of the said money has been applied towards the liquidation of the sum of forty thousand Rupees together with interest, which was borrowed by the Officers of the Tunkee Cutcherry from the sister of Mr. Arathoon to be

paid to the respected Nabob Begum Sahiba, in part payment of the amount of balance due on account of the goods supplied to the Palace—besides this up to the death of Azeemoon Nissa Begum Sahiba, a sum of two thousand Rupees due on account of the month of December of the year of Christ 1845 as well as one thousand six hundred and twelve Rupees and fourteen Annas and a quarter due from the first day of the month of January of the year of Christ 1846, down to the twenty-fifth day of the said month of the year above alluded to, that is to say, up to the date of the death, which in all amount to three thousand six hundred and twelve Rupees and fourteen Annas and one quarter, and also the sum of five thousand Rupees on account of the amount of five months' allowance of the Petitioner, stand payable from the Treasury. Written on the twenty-fifth day of the month of Zeeconda of the Hejeree year 1262.

APPENDIX I.

Filed in Court under mark M.

Order of the Nabob, on the Twenty-ninth day of the month of Zeeconda of the Hejeree year 1266, corresponding with 6th October 1850.

It was ordered that Petitioner be informed that so much sum on account of the arrears of her allowance has been paid and so much sum remains due.

(Signed) GHOOLAM ALLY,
Head Moonshee of the Durbar.

APPENDIX J.

Nabob Syedoon Nissa Begum known as Nabob Begum the mother of His Highness the Nabob Auzumjah Bahadoor the father of the last Nabob and of His Highness Prince Azeemjah Bahadoor had during the Regency of her second son His Highness the Prince Auzeemjah Bahadoor contracted debts for which the Circar became voluntarily responsible in consideration of Nabob Begum having relinquished a portion of her annual income amounting to Rupees 2,06,000 out of her full allowance of Rupees 3,50,000 which she received from the time of her husband. The Circar accordingly made arrangements in 1836 for the payment of these debts in the following manner. The debts were divided into two parts. One for the ready money received, and the other for goods received. For the money borrowed Tunkey Cutcherry Bonds were issued, but for the goods debts it was arranged that they should be paid by yearly instalment of Rupees 40,000, this yearly instalment was paid to Her Highness the Nabob Begum regularly up to 1840, for the discharge of the said goods debts. In June 1841, the Nabob Begum requested the Circar to pay her the instalment of the year 1841, in advance, but there being no cash in the Treasury the Circar ordered a Bond for Rupees 40,000 to be made out by Treasury Officer, and this Bond was given into the hands of Goolam Moortoozah Khan to raise the loan and deliver the cash to the Nabob Begum: although the money was obtained by him from Miss Arathoon ostensibly for the purpose of being given to the Begum, yet no money has ever reached the Begum, as he has appropriated the same for his own purpose. On the Nabob ascending the Musnud in August 1842, Rupees 40,000 were still due to Miss Arathoon, as it was included in the 5 Lacs list of Regency debts of the Treasury, which the Nabob had accepted to pay in his letter to Government, dated 20th April 1853, and which was filed in Court under mark V, and which is herewith subjoined.

Copy of the Circar letter to the address of the Honorable Governor Sahib, dated the tenth day of the month of Rujub of the Hejeree year 1269, which corresponds with the 20th day of the month of April, of the year of Christ 1853.

In reply to the letter from that kind friend bearing date of the fifteenth day of the month of February last, giving cover to a paragraph of the Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors your friend has to state that the debts of the Circar contracted in former time and subsequent to the institution of the Istiffa Cutcherry together with a sum of five lacs of Rupees of the Naib-i Mooktiar's time, and seven lacs of Rupees on account of the arrears of the wages of the servants of the Circar amount in all to thirty-seven lacs of Rupees, which money excepting the

debt on account of Naib-i Mooktiar (which has now been ordered to be paid) and the debt of Pondicherry Veeraperma Pillay on account of Mr. Maclean and the debt of Miss Arathoon is now under liquidation by annual payments with the consent of all the other creditors of the Circar according to the arrangements and settlement made by the Istiffa Cutcherry without any kind of complaint.

APPENDIX K.

Filed in Court under mark O.

From GOOLAM ABDUL KADUR Styled AZEEZOOL MOOLK BAHADUR, to MADAROOL OOMRAH BAHADOOR, Dewan of the Durbar, dated 2nd Mohorum, 1267, corresponding with 7th November 1850.

MY DEAR MAY YOUR FAVOUR CONTINUE.

I received your letter of the 17th Zehazah 1266 Hejeree with an enclosed statement written from Circar Treasury of records with reference to the arrears of the Widow of the late Nujmool Moolk, dated 25th Zecoonda, 1266 Hejeree, but I do not understand the meaning of the following paragraph described in your letter " that the remainder of the said sum was applied in paying the debts amounting to forty thousand Rupees with interest borrowed from the sister of Mr. Arathoon by the Tunkey Cutcherry for the purpose of paying to His Highness Nabob Begum Sahiba a part of the jinsee arrears of Her Davadee." I hope you will satisfy me by writing it distinctly and clearly and oblige.

APPENDIX L.

Filed in Court under mark P.

From the Dewan, to AZEEZOOL MOOLK BAHADOOR, 29th December 1850.
TO THE APPRECIATOR OF MY MERITS

MAY YOUR FAVOUR CONTINUE FOR EVER.

In reply to your kind letter dated the second day of the month of Mohorum of the Hejeree year 1267, I inform you that the circumstance of deducting forty thousand Rupees in the Circar from the allowance of the Lady of the late Nujmool Moolk is as follows: That the respected Nabob Begum Sahiba required forty thousand Rupees to be advanced to her out of the amount of the balance due on account of the goods supplied to her Palace and in discharge of which payments were made annually by instalments from the Tunkey Cutcherry. There was no money at that time in the Treasury, a Bond was drawn by the Officers of the Treasury in the month of June of the year of Christ 1841, in favor of the sister of Mr. Arathoon, payable in the month of January of the year of Christ 1842, and sent to the said Begum. Azeemjah Bahadoor made no payments to Soucars in the said month of January, and therefore the money of the said Bond was not paid to the sister of Mr. Arathoon, but afterwards when the administration of the State descended to His illustrious Highness, the said sister made a demand for her money, because it was due on account of the respected Nabob Begum Sahiba. His illustrious Highness therefore caused a sum of forty thousand Rupees on account of the principal, and three thousand one hundred and sixty one Rupees and four Annas and a half on account of interest, to be deducted from the allowance of the Lady of the late Nujmool Moolk, and paid to the said sister through the means of Moomtazool Moolk, although this sum was to have been deducted from the allowance of the respected Nabob Begum Sahiba, yet His Highness did not think it proper to do so, and deducted it from the monthly allowance of the Lady of the late Nujmool Moolk; may your avor be increased. Written on the twenty-fourth day of the month of Suffer of the Hejeree year 1267.

ABDOOL WAHAB.

APPENDIX M.

Filed in Court under mark Q.

From GOOLAM ABDOOL CAUDER Styled AZEEZOOL MOOLK BAHADOOR, to MADAROOL OMRAH BAHADOOR, Dewan of the Durbar, dated 14th Suffer 1268 Hejeree, corresponding with 8th December 1851.

MY DEAR MAY YOUR FAVOUR CONTINUE,

In reply to your letter of the 24th Suffer 1267 Hejeree, stating that the monthly allowance of the widow of the late Najmool Moolk was deducted to pay for the Bond of the Treasury executed in favor of the sister of Mr. Arathoon in consequence the said Bond being given to Her Highness the Nabob Begum Sahiba for the part of the jinsee debts of her Davadee which she was in the habit of obtaining by annual instalments from Tunkee Cutcherry. I beg to inform that it was not incumbent upon Nabob Begum Sahiba to pay the said money. Because Her Highness the Begum Sahiba had not borrowed the Bond from the Treasury that the said money should be deducted out of the stipend of the aforesaid Begum Sahiba and paid to the creditor, but Her Highness Nabob Begum Sahiba obtained a Bond through Tunkee Cutcherry for Rupees 40,000 the usual instalment for 1841, out of the balance due by the Circar to the creditor of Her Highness on account of goods supplied to Her palace so that these circumstances are clearly mentioned in your letter. In this state of things, if the Officers of Circar fail to pay their creditors, then Nabob Begum Sahiba will not be answerable for it, then how is it possible, that the Circar should deduct the above amount out of the stipend of the widow of the late Najmool Moolk to pay the Circar debts. Because at the time of Prince's Regency the officers of Circar had borrowed money from different Soucars in the same manner as they borrowed from the sister of Mr. Arathoon, on executing bonds respectively and applied it in different uses. When His Highness ascended the Throne if his mind was to pay all the above debts he would have also paid the debt borrowed from the sister of Mr. Arathoon. In short, it is far from justice to deduct the stipend of the widow of Najmool Moolk for the purpose of paying the Circar *debts in which she was by no means concerned.* But true it is that when Mumtauzool Moolk Bahadoor had deceitfully obtained the Bond from Nabob Begum Sahiba and got the money from the sister of Mr. Arathoon, he applied it in his own uses and perhaps in the hopes of borrowing some more money in future from her, he made the Circar to pay her so unjustly as above alluded to, otherwise there was no reason to pay to the sister of Mr. Arathoon the whole sum with interest while the Circar has not paid anything to other Soucars, who have still Bonds of the same kind, so that it appears that the said Bahadoor is looking for his own good.

I hope therefore, that the Circar will consider well with reference to this matter, and do justice and pay the arrears of the widow of Najmool Moolk by recovering the money that was given in his hands to pay to the sister of Mr. Arathoon having been deducted from the money due to Mumtauzool Moolk Bahadoor by Circar.

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APPENDIX N.

Filed in Court under mark R.

From AHMUDOON NISSA BEGUM, to the NABOB OF THE CARNATIC, dated 27th Suffer 1268 Hejeree, corresponding with 21st December 1851.

MY DEAR BROTHER, AND MY SUPPORTER, MAY YOUR WEALTH CONTINUE,

After due respects, I beg to state that last year your Highness had issued an Order that a sum of Rupees eight thousand six hundred and twelve to be paid to me, the above amount *being my stipend for five months and that of my late mother for one month and a few days which the* Circar had delayed to pay at the time when my mother had departed this soul, but the Officers of Circar did not pay me the whole amount above alluded to, they have stopped Rupees three thousand out of it, and in the present year I have not obtained my pay for one month. I hope your Highness will kindly give orders to pay me the said four thousand Rupees.

I further beg to state that the stipend of my deceased mother amounting to Rupees forty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-one for twenty-one months, *that is from December* 1842 *up to August* 1844, *was not* paid to me up to this day. Last year when I had presented a complaining Petition to your Highness connected to the matter above mentioned, I was informed that the said amount of stipend was paid to the sister of Mr. Arathoon for the purpose of discharging the Treasury debts by means of Ghoolam Moortoozah Khan, the same being borrowed from her by the Officers of Circar in the time of Prince's Regency to pay a part of the jinse arrears of Her Highness the Nabob Begum Sahiba's Davadee, which she was drawing by annual instalments from Tunkee Cutcherry. Oh! investigator of justice, what do they mean by giving amount of the stipend of my deceased mother in the hands of Ghoolam Moortoozah Khan to pay the Treasury debts. If the Circar Officers think that the said amount of money was due by Her Highness Nabob Begum Sahiba then why did they not demand it from her? moreover when my deceased mother had made her repeated applications for her Stipend that was due by Circar, then why did they not inform her the circumstance as they have now done to me? As Almighty God has made your Highness to do justice to the oppressed and helpless creatures, I beg to hope that according to the custom of Great Kings, Your Highness will yourself make a minute enquiry into this case or give orders to some of your just Courtiers to do so, so that they shall be able to know right from wrong and not disappoint me from having my rights. The copies of the letters of the Circar Officers with answers is enclosed herein for the perusal of your Highness.

APPENDIX O.

Filed in Court under mark T.

Report from the President and other Authorities of Istiffa Cutcherry, 18th January 1853.

In the matter of the Petition of Ahmud Oon Nissa Begum received, enclosed in a letter of the Madarool Maham of the Durbar, and which is herewith enclosed, we have the honor to represent that the sum of 40,000 Rupees of the sister of Mr. Arathoon which by order of Azeemjah Bahadoor was paid as an advance for the balance of the value of provision supplied to the Davadee of Nabob Begum Sahiba Khoodsia, has been paid by the Circar. As the Circar did not after His Highness' accession to the Throne attend to settle the former claims, it was necessary for the Circar to have passed over and to keep aloof from liquidating Mr. Arathoon's sister's amount—and as the Circar has now interfered in the matter, and deducted the said amount without any reason out of the allowance of the mother of Ahamud Oon Nissa Begum, it is legally and morally necessary for the Circar, that the said sum of 40,000 Rupees be paid to Ahamud Oon Nissa Begum and the amount that has been paid be numbered among the Circar losses.

To write more exceeds the bounds of respect.

7th, Rubeeoossane 1269, Hejeree.

APPENDIX P.

Filed in Court under mark U.

Dated on the 17th Jamadeelawul 1269 Hejeree, corresponding with 26th February 1853.

Ordered that Momtazool Moolk Bahadoor be consulted with for the propriety of paying 40,000 Rupees to Mr Arathoon's sister by deducting it out of the allowance of Ahamud Oon Nissa Begum Sahiba.

(Signed) GHOLAM ALLY,
Head Moonshee of the Durbar.

APPENDIX Q.

Dated 16th Rujub 1269 Hejeree, corresponding with 26th April 1853.

Resolved.

On Saturday the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Members in the matter of the claim of 40,000 Rupees arrears of the mother of Ahamud Oon Nissa Begum, the orders for the investigation of

which from Moomtauzool Moolk Bahadoor had been received from His Highness, that the same be for a short time suspended because the transaction is enclosed in the five lacs of Rupees of the time of the Naib-i Mooktiar and shortly an order will be issued for payment of the same from the Istiffa Cutcherry.

(Signed) Moortaza,
(,,) Ghoolam Ally,
(,,) Mahomed Alli,
(,,) Ahamud Alli,
(,,) Abdool Wahab.

APPENDIX R.

Filed in Court under mark Y.

From GHOOLAM ABDOOL CAUDER, Styled AZEEZOOL MOOLK BAHADOOR; to MADAROOL OOMRAH BAHADOOR, Dewan of the Durbar, dated 27th Ramzan 1271 Hejeree, corresponding with 13th June 1855.

MY DEAR MADAROOL OOMRAH BAHADOOR, MAY YOUR FAVOR CONTINUE.

After my compliments I give you trouble by informing you this, that for about these last three years I have not received an answer to my letter of 14th Suffer 1268 Hejeree. In reply to your letter dated 24th Suffer 1267 Hejeree, with reference to the stipend of the widow of the late Najmool Moolk that was deducted by Circar, I hope you will oblige me by sending me an answer as soon as possible.

APPENDIX S.

Filed in Court under mark Z.

Dated 5th Shawal 1271 Hejeree, corresponding with 21st June 1855.

The order was passed by the Nabob that, from the statement of Salarool Moolk, it is known to His Highness that in consequence of the money of Mr. Arathoon's sister, having been included in the 5 lacs in the time of Regency which His Highness has accepted to pay the members of the Istiffa Cutcherry, resolved to pay to Ahamud Oon Nissa Begum the arrears of the allowance of her mother, which was paid to the sister of Mr. Arathoon, His illustrious Highness is therefore of opinion that she should be considered as a creditor of Circar, instead of Arathoon's sister, and to pay to her the sum claimed by her from the Istiffa Cutcherry by way of instalments is advisable.

APPENDIX T.

Public Department, No. 559.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 7th December 1847.

Received the following letters from the Government Agent at Chepauk.

Here enter 22nd November 1847, Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75. By the 5th Article of the Treaty of 1801 it is stipulated that one-fifth part of the net Revenues of the Carnatic shall be annually allotted for the maintenance and support of the said Nabob and his own immediate family and under date the 10th September 1819, the Government Agent at Chepauk reported on the number, state and circumstances of the family and dependents of the late Nabob of the Carnatic Azeemood Dowlah Bahadoor, from which it would appear that the following monthly allowances were assigned to the three ladies whose Karythas are now under consideration.

To Azeemoon Nissa Begum Rupees 2,004.
To Dowluttoon Nissa Begum ,, 2,004.
To Padsha Begum ,, 1,000.

2. These ladies have long enjoyed the stipends assigned to them, and as the character and good faith of the British Government are concerned in maintaining them in a state be-

coming their rank and condition, the Most Noble the Governor in Council trusts that His Highness the Nabob who *independent of the obligations of the Treaty* is bound to support them, will see the necessity of issuing early instructions for the discharge of the arrears due to them and for the regular disbursement of their allowances in future.

3. It is the desire of Government *not unnecessarily to interfere in the circumstances of the Nabob's* family, but in the present instance His Lordship in Council deems it incumbent upon him to point out to His Highness the discredit he must bring upon himself by compelling these ladies to appeal against his conduct, and the dishonor which must attach to His Highness as the head of the family, if these ladies are deprived of the necessary and acknowledged provision allotted for their support.

Resolved that the Governmeet Agent at Chepauk be requested to inform the Begums in reply to their Karythas that His Lordship in Council has urged on His Highness the Nabob the propriety of an early compliance with their just demands.

APPENDIX U.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 50.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 5th February 1848.

Read the following letters.

From the Government Agent at Chepauk, transmitting for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council, copy of a letter to his address from His Highness the Nabob, dated 8th instant, in reply to a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 24th ultimo.	Here enter 8th January 1848, No. 1.
From Padsha Begum, Azeemoon Nissa Begum, and Dowlutoon Nissa Begum, Ladies of His Highness the late Nabob Azeemood Dowlah, state that although His Highness the Nabob has received the balance of his one-fifth share of the Revenues of the Carnatic, he wishes now to settle the arrears due to them by instalments, to which proposal they did not consent on account of the importunities of their creditors and servants. Pray that justice may be done to their case.	Here enter 10th January 1848, Nos. 13, 14 and 15.
From Padsha Begum, Azeemoon Nissa Begum, and Dowlutoon Nissa Begum, Ladies of His Highness the late Nawaub Azeemood Dowlah, state that their claims against the Nabob of the Carnatic remain still unsettled, that the Dewan of his Highness was directed to settle five months, arrears and to liquidate the balance by instalments without specifying the amount of such instalments or the period within which the balance is to be discharged. Pray for justice.	Here enter 17th January 1848, Nos. 30, 31 and 32.
From the Government Agent at Chepauk, transmitting for the information of the Most Noble the Governor in Council copy of a letter to his address from His Highness the Nabob, dated 24th instant, in reply to the Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 11th idem.	Here enter 25th January 1848, No, 4.

As His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic anticipates an early adjustment of his affairs the Government will for the present dispense with the requisition for an account of the allowances of the family and dependents of His Highness, and await the result of the proposed arrangements.

The sentiments of Government respecting the claims of the Ladies named in the margin, have already been recorded in a resolution, dated 7th December last, those views have received the concurrence and approval of the Supreme Government, and it is only now necessary to observe that the one-fifth share of the Revenues of the Carnatic, besides being as already noticed "for the maintenance and support of the said Nabob" and "of his own immediate family" is also stated in the Treaty to be "for the Mahal of His late Highness the Ameerul Omrah" which shows, that the support of the Mahals of the preceding Nabob or Nabobs was intended in that stipulation.

Padsha Begum.
Azeemoon Nissa Begum.
Dowluttoon Nissa Begum.

His Lordship in Council would again urge on the Nabob whether it would not be more consonant with His Highness' honor, the dignity of his station, and the respect due to the memory of his ancestors to continue undiminished the allowance these Ladies have so long enjoyed, rather than at their advanced age, and at a period when they cannot be expected to be long a burden on His Highness' resources, to curtail it abruptly and cause them inconvenience and distress, and he trusts His Highness will no longer demur to meet the expectations of Government.

By order,
(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

No. 15. ORDER THEREON, 5th December 1861, No. 537.

Resolved that a copy of the above Petition be forwarded to the late Commissioner Dr. Balfour, and that he be requested to report what enquiry was made by the Commissioners on Petitioner's claim, and with what result—also whether in any case the Commissioner recommended payment of such arrears as those claimed by Petitioner, viz., such as were not due to a party alive at the time of the Nabob's death, but to another party then deceased and through whom the claim of the first party was derived. Dr. Balfour will also state whether Petitioner is her mother's sole heir, or whether the latter has any other representative.

2. Resolved also that the Petition be forwarded to the Government Agent at Chepauk, and to the Government Law Officers for any information that they may be able to give regarding it.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 16. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated London, 31st October 1861, No. 17.

1. I transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Government of Ceylon with an enclosed Memorial from the inhabitants of the district of Jaffna in that Colony, received from the Colonial Office in this country, relative to the Tobacco monopoly in Travancore.

2. In forwarding this correspondence, I have to request that your Excellency will furnish me with an early report on the subject, but at the same time I do not desire to express any opinion on the expediency of requiring the Rajah of Travancore to adopt a measure which would have the effect of materially reducing the amount of his annual revenue.

From Governor Sir C. J. McCARTHY; to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c., &c., &c., dated Colombo, 20th July 1861, No. 142.

Miscellaneous.

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honor to forward a Memorial addressed to Your Grace by certain inhabitants of Jaffna, praying that measures may be taken for relieving them from the operation of the monopoly of the trade in Tobacco in the State of Travancore, and for reducing the Import duty levied on that article in the British Ports of India.

2. Tobacco is the principal article of produce and of commerce in the District of Jaffna. The owners of land in that District are dependent to a great extent on the cultivation and sale of that article. It is exported chiefly to Travancore, the inhabitants of which prefer Tobacco grown in the Northern Province of Ceylon to that of other countries. The Travancore Government obtains the supply of Tobacco required for consumption in that country by purchases effected at Jaffna by an Agent of that Government. The price paid for it at Jaffna is about fifty Rupees a

candy (654 lbs). The price fixed by the Travancore Government for the sale of the Jaffna Tobacco to the inhabitants is four hundred and fifty Rupees per candy; whilst Tobacco from Tinnevelly and Coimbatore is, I am informed, sold at much lower prices, at about two hundred Rupees per candy. The Ceylon Tobacco is thus placed at great disadvantage as compared with Tobacco from other countries, and the effect of the high price put upon it is to discourage, to a certain extent, the use of it among the people. The system pursued by the Travancore Government is attended with ruinous effects to the people of the District of Jaffna, especially from the fluctuation of prices caused by it. The Government Agent for the Northern Province represented last year, that whilst the price for which Tobacco for Export was sold at Jaffna in 1859 was £4-10*s.* per Cwt., the price in December 1860 was only 14*s.* In its operation generally the monopoly at Travancore has the effect of keeping the Tobacco trade in Ceylon in a very depressed state. By fixing a higher selling price for the Jaffna Tobacco, the Government of Travancore discourages, or rather prevents, its consumption by the poorer classes; and by effecting all its purchases through an Agent at Jaffna, it has practically the power of regulating the price of Tobacco in that District.

3. The injurious effects of the Travancore Tobacco monopoly on the interests of the inhabitants of the Northern Province of Ceylon were noticed by the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1831-32, on the affairs of Ceylon, an Extract from whose Report on the subject I enclose. It is stated by them that the Rajah of Travancore derives from this monopoly the means of paying a subsidy to the Government of Madras for the maintenance of a body of Troops under a Treaty concluded in 1808. This fact I apprehend presents the main difficulty in the adoption of any effectual measures for the abolition of the monopoly; for the Travancore Government professes to depend on it for its ability to fulfil its obligations to the Madras Government.

4. On the suggestion of Mr. Dyke, the Government Agent for the Northern Province, who has taken a great interest in this question, as affecting seriously the prosperity of the Province confided to his charge, representations were, from time to time, made by this Government to that of India, soliciting its interference with the Rajah of Travancore, with a view to procuring the abolition of the monopoly, and the admission of Jaffna Tobacco into that territory on the payment of a moderate duty. These appeals have not, however, been attended with success, as the Rajah could not be persuaded to give up a lucrative monopoly, yielding an income equal to one-fourth of the whole annual revenue of his territory. In a letter dated the 17th June 1853, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in reply to a communication made to that Government by the direction of the then Governor of Ceylon, Sir George Anderson, wrote as follows:—" On a review of the correspondence His Lordship in Council has concluded that it is " not possible for the Government of India to exercise any interference with the Rajah of Travan- " core in his internal administration, and it does not seem likely that any advice or remostrance " to the Rajah would be attended with effect. But His Excellency Sir George Anderson will " gather from the correspondence that there is a reasonable probability that the Rajah will in a " short time be compelled by circumstances to abate some of the restrictions hitherto placed by " him on this article of large and general consumption."

5. The Government Agent for the Northern Province having again brought the subject to my notice in December last, I directed a communication to be addressed to the Madras Government, requesting information as to the views and intentions of that Government with respect to the monopoly of the trade in Tobacco in Travancore. In reply to it I was informed by a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated the 12th January 1861, that the Resident at Travancore and the Dewan of that State were earnestly engaged in considering its fiscal system, with a view to the introduction of such reforms as might be feasible, but that from the very large amount of Revenue at stake, and other causes, the question was one of much difficulty, and that that Government, however much they might desire a change, could not speak with any certainty as to when it was likely to take place; but that, for the present at least, the Tobacco monopoly must be maintained.

6. If the restrictions on this trade could be removed a great benefit would undoubtedly be conferred on the inhabitants of the District of Jaffna. If your Grace should concur in these

views, I would therefore request that the accompanying Memorial might be referred for the favorable consideration of the Secretary of State for India, with a view to obtaining for the Memorialists the relief prayed for by them.

To His Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Jaffna,
Northern Province, Ceylon.

May it please Your Grace,

That Your Grace's Memorialists, who are inhabitants of the Northern Province of the Island of Ceylon, and who are obliged to pay the Government 2½ per cent. Export duty on Tobacco produced in the Province, suffer greatly from the Travancore monopoly, and though numerous and repeated representations have been made from time to time by the Government Agent, P. A. Dyke, Esq., no relief has as yet been afforded them.

2. Your Memorialists have reason to believe (now that the Government of India has been placed directly under Her Majesty the Queen and the disposition of the British Government being always to discourage monopolies) that the question will be entertained and dealt with in a more liberal spirit.

3. Your Memorialists would briefly submit that the Travancore monopoly is a peculiar one, and as the description of Tobacco so much in demand at the Travancore market is almost exclusively grown at Jaffna with great labor and industry, and as nearly all the Jaffna Tobacco is exported to Travancore (it not being in much request elsewhere,) the Travancore Government through its Agent stationed at Jaffna, virtually prevents its export from Jaffna except at its own price, thus shutting out fair competition at Jaffna as well as at Travancore. Nor can they export the Jaffna Tobacco to the only other market, namely, Cochin, as they have been hitherto in the habit of doing so, as a large Import duty has been recently imposed on Tobacco entering that Port. This is a very great grievance; for the people of the Jaffna Peninsula depend largely on the Tobacco cultivation, and if the monopoly be continued without any modification, proprietors would abandon an unprofitable cultivation and thousands of poor people would be reduced to utter destitution.

Therefore your Grace's Memorialists bring their grievances to your notice, and pray that you will be pleased, in concert with the Secretary of State for India, to devise some means (without injuring the interest of the Government of Travancore, for it is not difficult to shew that ultimately the abolition of the monopoly would benefit that Government) to relieve the Memorialists from the operation of so grievous a monopoly and to reduce the Import duty levied on Tobacco in the British Ports of India.

Here follow 3,115 Signatures.

Jaffna, Ceylon,
9th June 1861.

No. 17. Order thereon, 5th December 1861, No. 538.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Despatch and of its enclosure be furnished to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin for his report.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 18. From SYED MUCDOOM AHMED, a Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 519, B; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 14th October 1861.

I most respectfully beg to bring to your notice, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that I had on the 7th September last, presented a petition to the Government Agent at Chepauk, soliciting for permission to proceed on pilgrimage to Bagdad and reside there permanently and for the transfer of my stipend to the Political Agent at that place. Copy of which is herewith submitted.

The Chepauk Agent in answer thereto in his Memorandum of 9th September 1861, No. 1,124 herewith accompanying, states that the permanent leave could be granted, but the transfer of the stipend to the Political Agent in Bagdad owing to there not being any Treasury has been forbidden.

In submitting the above, I beg most respectfully to observe, that my request for the transfer of my stipend to the Political Agent in Bagdad, is not an unusual one, inasmuch, as such indulgence being granted to Carnatic Stipendiaries and even recently in the case of Goolam Aly Abdool Auzeem, such transfer was allowed without the recommendation of the Agent by Extract from Minutes of Consultation of Government 4th January 1859, No. 9, notwithstanding the Agent having in this instance rejected his application with the same remarks as those he has used in my case.

I hear that the Home Government have recently ordered, that every facility and encouragement should be given to those parties, who are willing to leave the Presidency and remain elsewhere.

I have further to state, that I am extremely desirous of proceeding on pilgrimage to Badgad and reside there permanently, and in the absence of the transfer of my stipend there, I will no doubt be placed under great predicament, when I have to draw my stipend from Madras through some Agents. Many Carnatic Stipendiaries have much suffered through their Agents and such sufferings need not be enumerated here as they are not only multifarious but too palpable. Many Stipendiaries who have left the Presidency, were driven to starvation, and misery, by the deceits of the Agents they have employed to draw and remit to them their stipends.

Under these circumstances, I earnestly solicit, that you will be pleased to lay this case before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council and obtain for me the order permitting me to reside permanently in Bagdad and for the transfer of my stipend to the Political Agent there, that I may there draw my stipend.

No. 2,902 of 1861.

Forwarded to the Government Agent at Chepauk, who will explain what objection exists to passing on Petitioner's case the same orders as upon that of Gholam Ali Abdul Auzeem referred to in the foregoing Petition.

By Order.
(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
Ag. Dy. Secy. to Govt.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
23rd October 1861.

No. 19. From Captain R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 15th November 1861, No. 1,341.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Petition* No. 2,902 of 1861, addressed to Government by Carnatic Stipendiary (No. 519) Syed Maqdoom Ahmed Khan, and, as directed in the endorsement thereon, to explain, that the leave granted (Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 9 of 1859) to Carnatic Stipendiary (No. 204½) Golam Ali Abdool Auzeem was a special case, which ought not to be allowed to form a precedent.

* Herewith returned, with (2) two enclosures.

2. In Minutes of Consultation, Financial Department No. 177, dated 7th May 1850, will be found a letter No. 512, dated 10th April 1850, from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government, Fort Saint George. In that letter "it is requested that "the Officers concerned at Fort Saint George, will restrict, as much as possible, their drafts on "the Treasury of the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia."

3. Since receipt of the above, no Carnatic Stipendiary has been permitted to become a burden on the said Treasury, with the exception of the above mentioned Golam Ali Abdool Auzeem, to whom permission was granted to reside permanently and *draw his stipend* at Bagdad *as a special case.*

4. The Records of this Office do not show the grounds on which this indulgence was recommended, but I am well assured that it was in consequence of Golam Ali Abdool Auzeem's having married a lady of Bagdad, and her relatives positively refusing to allow her to accompany him on his return to India, from leave in Turkish Arabia.

5. It will be observed that there is no objection to Syed Maqdoom Ahmed Khan's going on leave to Bagdad. The part of his petition to which objection exists, is, that Government should provide funds for the permanent payment of his stipend in that city; which is contrary to the letter above quoted, from the Secretary to the Government of India, and which appears an indulgence to which no one in his position has any reasonable claim.

6. It ought also not to be overlooked that many Carnatic Stipendiaries are now desirous of the said indulgence; and that others will become so, from time to time; but, for the reason above given, the number to whom it can be granted, must always be limited. I would therefore beg permission to suggest that it be not accorded except to those who show strong grounds for it, as in the case of Golam Ali Abdool Auzeem.

No. 20. ORDER THEREON, 5th December 1861, No. 539.

The Government concur in the opinion of the Agent at Chepauk, and consider that the case of Golam Ali Abdool Auzeem was a special one that cannot be drawn into a precedent.

They resolve to inform Petitioner that his application for leave to visit Bagdad can be granted, but that his prayer for the permanent payment of his stipend in that city is inadmissible.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 21. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 2nd December 1861, No. 2,246.

Directing the sale of certain lands (originally belonging to the late Tanjore Raja, but since become incorporated with those of Government) which have been attached in satisfaction of the arrears of land Revenue outstanding against certain defaulters in two Villages of the Tanjore Taluq. } (Vide Proceedings Revenue Department, dated 2nd December 1861, Nos. 1 and 2.)

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, 5th December 1861, No. 540.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 23. Read the following letter from Captain R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 28th November 1861, No. 1,338.

Proceedings of Government, dated 4th September, 13th and 21st November 1861, Nos. 384, 506, and 516 authorized pension and payment of arrears to Batul-Oon-Nissa and to Syed Mustapha Mudny, the arrears of the former to be calculated at the full rate from the cessation of salary to 31st January 1858, and at half rate for the subsequent period; and the latter from date of discharge to date of grant of pension.

2. I have therefore the honor to request that a Treasury Order may be granted for the amounts marked A, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees (1,597) one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven.

				RS.	A.	P.
*Amount of Final Pension List............	....	...	...	3,500	0	0
Do. Sanctioned by G. O., No. 380 of 1861.........	1,482	8	0			
Do. of Pension do. by G. O., No. 384 of 4th September last, at Rupees 15 P. M.X8.........	A 120	0	0			
				1,602	8	0
Amount still available...........	....	...	...	1,897	8	0
Increased rates of stipend to certain Carnatic Stipendiaries........................	....	...	...	17,781	0	0
Amount of arrears sanctioned by G. O. Nos. 377 and 380 of 1861..	9,539	12	3			
Amount of do. do. to Batul-Oon-Nissa as per G. O. No: 506 of 1861, at Rupees 30 per month from 1st February 1856 to 31st January 1858.........	A 720	0	0			
Do. do. do. at 15 Rupees per month, from 1st February 1858 to 31st August 1861, as per G. O. No. 506 of 1861......	A 645	0	0			
Do. do. sanctioned to Syed Mustapha Mudny as per G. O. No. 516 21st of November 1861.......	A 112	0	0			
				11,016	12	3
Amount still available Rupees......	....	...	..	6,764	3	9

3. As His Excellency the Governor in Council may require to known if these items have been provided for in the 1861-62 Budget, I beg to mention that they were in the Supplemental Budget for 1861-62, and are as per margin.*

Mo. 24. ORDER THEREON, 7th December 1861, No. 542.

Resolved accordingly that a Treasury Order for the sum of Rupees (1,597) one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven be issued to the Government Agent at Chepauk for payments to be made on the above account. When the sanction of the Government of India is received to the Supplemental Budget, the Agent will take steps for having these advances adjusted by Bills duly audited.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 25. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Fort Saint George, dated 7th December 1861, No. 543.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 22nd ultimo, No. 2,305, and to inform you that the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam has telegraphed that the Escort which he was previously required to provide for Captain Mc'Neill, started with that Officer on the 20th of last month.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 26. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort Saint George, dated 9th December 1861, No. 547.

In reference to paragraph 3 of my letter, dated the 5th October last, No. 435, I have now the honor, by desire of His Excellency the Governor in Council, to transmit to you copies in the Vernacular of the Treaties and Sunnuds therein alluded to, except that of the Travancore Treaty of 1797, and of the Sunnud for the Jaghire of Soondoor which is not to be found either among the records of the Collector of Bellary or with the Jaghiredar himself, neither do the Board of Revenue appear to have a copy in their Office.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 27. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent of Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 5th December 1861, No. 402.

As directed in the Proceedings of Government, under date the 23rd ultimo, No. 521; I have the honor to submit the accompanying replies to the Interrogatories* therein referred to, and which have been prepared as far as they could be from the records both in my Office and in the Palace of His late Highness the Raja.

* In the suit of M. Varadabayi and another *vers.* Venkat Rau and the Secretary of State in Council for India and others.

2. I have only to add that these replies would have been submitted still earlier, had it not been for the close and careful search required to be made into the old records referred to, before preparing the same.

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 9th December 1861, No. 548.

Ordered that the papers be forwarded to the Acting Government Solicitor, with reference to his letter of the 19th ultimo, No. 800.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers:—

No. 29. From SUKKANI AMMAL, VENCATASUBBUMMAL, KAVARI AMMAL and others, Candian Pensioners and Prisoners in the Zillah of Madura, dated 4th November 1861, No. 3,192.

State that the Collector of Madura has lately called upon Petitioners all to appear and draw their stipend regularly in person hereafter, and that if this order is carried out Petitioners will be put to great loss and inconvenience.

That most of them reside in the Ramnad, Sevagunga and Puttoocottah Territories, at distances of from 30 to 70 miles from Madura, that they have always hitherto drawn their stipends by an Agent who is himself a pensioner of Government and therefore unlikely to connive, for his own sake, at fraud on the part of Petitioners. That many of Petitioners are relatives of noble families, to some of whom Government have granted allowances for the performances of Marriages and Funeral ceremonies, and point out the impossibility of these individuals appearing regularly in the Public Treasury.

Pray for speedy orders, as at present the Collector declines to make any payments to Petitioners unless they obey the recent orders.

No. 3,192 of 1861.

Forwarded to the Collector of Madura for his remarks.

(By order.)

(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
Ag. Depy. Secy. to Government.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
20th November 1861.

No. 30. From V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Collector of Madura; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 30th November 1861, No. 906.

1. With reference to the Order of Government, dated the 20th November, on Petition No. 3,192 of 1861, I have the honor to report, that the Petitioners protest against the Order of the Ceylon Government, contained in paragraph 4 of their letter to the Madras Government, dated the 17th September 1861, No. 67, embodied in the Government Order, Political Department, bearing date the 5th October 1861, No. 438. The above Order emanated in a case of fraud which had been carried on for several years.

2. I am of opinion that the Order in question will press hard on the Kandyan pensioners generally, especially upon the female pensioners, who lead a secluded life. These people think it a disgrace to appear in public, and more so before Kacheries. Since the receipt of the Order none of the females and several of the men have not drawn their allowances.

3. It will be in the recollection of Government, that the indulgence prayed for by Petitioners, is granted to certain female Yeomeyadars. I would beg therefore to recommend that the pensions be paid to them under the following arrangement, to prevent, as far as possible, any fraud being committed and to ensure the recovery of any sum illegally drawn.

4. The Vakeel or Agent auhorized to draw pension should be a pensioner, and should bind himself to be answerable for any amount, that may prove to have been fraudulently drawn. The acquittances should be signed, as is now customary by the recipients and in addition attested by two other pensioners. These and the Vakeel should forfeit their pension, in case of any malpractices, and should jointly make good the amount fraudulently drawn.

No. 31. ORDER THEREON, 10th December 1861, No. 549.

The Government concur in the opinion of the Collector of Madura on the subject of the Order of the Ceylon Government contained in paragraph 4 of their letter to this Government, No. 67, dated 16th September 1861, and resolve to forward copy of Mr. Levinge's letter, together with the foregoing Petition, to the Ceylon Government.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 32. To the Ceylon Secretary, Colombo, Fort Saint George, dated 10th December 1861, No. 550.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward for the consideration of the Ceylon Government, the enclosed Petition of Sukkani Ammal and other Kandian Pensioners remonstrating against the order contained in the 4th paragraph of your letter to this Government, No. 67, dated the 17th September 1861, together with copy of the remarks which the Collector of Madura has made on the subject.

2. This Government, I am to add, are inclined to think that the precautions suggested by Mr. Levinge in the last paragraph of his letter would be found sufficient to check the frauds among the Kandian Pensioners which elicited the Order from your Government now objected to.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 33. Read the following letter from Captain R. S. WILSON, Esq., Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 4th December 1861, No. 1,374.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Memorandum No. 476, of the 30th ultimo, and in reply to state that I confidently expect to effect a satisfactory arrangement as to the debts of Her Highness Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum, before the 9th instant.

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 11th December 1861, No. 553.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 35. Read the following letter from CLEMENT DALE, Esq., Receiver of the Carnatic Property; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 20th November 1861, No. 230.

25th September 1861, No. 415, Revenue Department.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government under the date and number noted in the margin; I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council a copy of my letter to the address of Chavoothaly Vencatrama Chetty, Aroonachellum Chetty, and others, dated the 15th instant, No. 223.

From CLEMENT DALE, Esq., Receiver of the Carnatic Property; to CHAVOOTHALY VENCATRAMA Chetty, AROONACHELLUM Chetty, and others, Trichinopoly, dated Madras, 15th November 1861, No. 223.

I have received your letter to my address under date the 18th October last, and in reply beg to remind you that it merely contains your statement of alleged transactions, but in support of which not a little of evidence has been adduced before me; I would also draw to your attention that many of the alleged facts, if true, are perfectly consistent with the Nabob's having permitted you to use the land for the purposes you mention, without however conferring on you any legal title to the land, when however I sell the Nuthud Baugh, I shall only sell such interest as His late Highness the Nabob had in it; if therefore the Muntapum, or the land on which it stands, did not belong to the Nabob, it will not be sold; of this fact intending purchasers must satisfy themselves.

Transferred to the Political Department.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
26th November 1861.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secy. to Govt.

No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 11th December 1861, No. 554.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 37. Read the following letter from F. N. MALTBY, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Shoranore, 21st November 1861, No. 55.

It is with regret that I have to announce for the information of Government, the death on the 17th instant, of the 9th Niece of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin.

2. She was the daughter of Her Highness Mungoo Tambooran, and died after an illness of a few hours at the age of 2 years and 2 months.

No. 38. ORDER THEREON, 11th December 1861, No. 555.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 39. Read the following letter from Lieutenant Colonel H. W. HITCHINS, District Engineer Presidency; to the Deputy Chief Engineer Central Circle, dated 22nd October 1861, No. 1,290.

I have the honor to forward an Estimate amounting to 8,680 Rupees, for placing in thorough repair the large building and numerous out-offices at the Wallajah Baugh, occupied by Her Highness the Begum.

2. The main building leaked to so great an extent that, Her Highness was reluctantly compelled to vacate it, and the opportunity of her absence from Madras has been taken to prepare the detailed estimate herewith forwarded, not only for making all necessary repairs to the principal building, but to the numerous out-offices occupied by her extensive retinue.

Item No. 1, is for repairing the ground floor of main building estimated to cost Rupees 1,603.

Item No. 2, the upper story of main building estimated to cost 1,222.

Item No. 3, is for repairing the cook-room, privy, and a godown attached to the principal building, estimates 244 Rupees.

Item No. 4, is for repairing a large detached building to the west of the dwelling house formerly occupied by the Begum's mother but at present by some of the superior servants of Her Highness' establishment. This building is in a dangerous state and the entire roof has to be renewed, which, with many other repairs is estimated to cost 1,400 Rupees.

Item No. 5, is for repairing a large Bungalow on the east side, which is occupied as an Office, but I am sorry to observe that, for want of sufficient stable accommodation, that horses are picketed in the verandahs. This building is in a decent state of repair but very dirty. For white-washing and painting it throughout as well as renewing the floor it is estimated to cost 1,067 Rupees.

Item No. 6, is for repairing the cook-room, godown and privy, attached to the Office Bungalow, and is estimated to cost 443 Rupees.

Item No. 7, is for repairing a small stable with only three stalls and two godowns, which are in a dilapidated state, and is estimated to cost Rupees 768.

Item No. 8, is for repairing three coach godowns, which are also in a very dilapidated state. The terrace which is formed of palmyrah rafters having been entirely eaten away by the white ants, are now partly supported by wooden props, is estimated to cost 641 Rupees.

Item No. 9, is for making repairs to the guard room and water pandal estimated to cost 129 Rupees.

Item No. 10, is for repairing the principal gateway, where the doors are almost useless and afford no protection, and is estimated to cost 112 Rupees.

Item No. 11, is for rebuilding a portion of the stables on the west side of the entrance which have fallen down and where some attempt has been made to rebuild them. It has been mentioned above that for want of proper stable accommodation, the horses have been picketed in the verandah of the Office Bungalow, and that there is no doubt that this will cease as soon as a proper stable is provided. At presnt there are only three stalls available, and nothing can be much worse than their condition.

To render this stable efficient it is estimated to cost 1,048 Rupees.

4. I have been carefully over every part of it, and I am of opinion that for the due preservation of the State property, (for the Wallahjah Baugh has been merely lent by the Government to Her Highness) that no time should be lost in carrying out one and all of the repairs in the accompanying estimate.

5. I have already in a previous communication to the Political Agent at Chepauk, stated it as my opinion, that a greater part of the out-offices must have been in a dilapidated state before they were occupied by Her Highness, and that consequently only one-fourth of the expense of repairing it, should be borne by Her Highness.

No. 7,384.

Enclosures 3.
1 Letter from the District Engineer, Presidency, No. 1,290, dated 22nd October 1861.
1 Estimate.
1 Specification.

Submitted to Government for sanction of the Estimate Rupees 8,680 in accordance with their Proceedings No. 419, dated 27th September 1861.

2. The amount proposed to be expended, is large, but the District Engineer has gone carefully over every part of the building and considers that no reduction can be made.

3. The District Engineer proposes that Her Highness the Begum should bear only one-fourth of the expense to be incurred on the building, in lieu of one-third as originally proposed, because the greater part of the out-offices were in a dilapidated state before they were occupied by Her Highness.

4. This question, however, the Chief Engineer observes is reserved by Government to be hereafter determined in the Political Department.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHEPAUK,
19*th November* 1861.

(Singed) W. H. HORSLEY, Lieut. Col.,
Chief Engineer, D. P. W.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, D. P. W.,
Fort Saint George.

Transferred to the Political Department.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

21*st November* 1861.

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 12th December 1861, No. 556.

The Government sanction the estimate submitted by the Chief Engineer for placing in thorough repair the principal building and out-offices at the Wallajah Baugh, lately occupied by Her Highness Khair-un Nissa Begum, amounting to Rupees 8,680 and direct, with reference to the opinion expressed by the District Engineer in paragraph 4 of his letter forwarding the estimate, that orders be issued through the Public Works Department for the immediate execution of the whole of the repairs.

Nos. 1 & 2. Main building ..	Rs.	2,825
No. 3. Cook-room, Privy and Godown attached to do.	,,	244
,, 7. Small Stable and two Godowns..............	,,	768
,, 8. Three Coach Godowns.	,,	644
,, 9. Guard-room and Water pandal..	,,	129
,, 10. Principal Gateway ..	,,	112

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the cost of repairing the principal building and the out-offices, &c., Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10, aggregate Rupees 4,722, should be charged to Her Highness the Begum, the amount being recovered from her stipend by instalments of 1,000 Rupees per mensem, and that the expense of the other items of the estimate amounting to Rupees 3,958 should be borne by Government.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 41. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 7th December 1861, No. 2,272.

Issuing to the Receiver of the Carnatic Property a Title Deed for the House and ground at Cuddalore belonging to the late Nabob of the Carnatic used at present as the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge at that Station. (Vide Proceedings Revenue Department, dated 7th December 1861, Nos. 57 & 58.)

No. 42. ORDER THEREON, 13th December 1861, No. 557.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 43. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 7th December 1861, No. 404.

Since despatching my letter of the 5th instant, No. 402, with replies to the Interrogatories therein referred to, I have had before me a copy of Mr. J. Blackburne's report to Government, dated the 9th March 1832, which materially affects the substance of the reply made to the 8th Interrogatory. I have therefore the honor to request that you will be so good as to substitute the following lines for those contained in the paper submitted with my letter above referred to and which make up the reply to the Interrogatory adverted to.

Interrogatory 8th. It is true that, on the death of Rajah Serbhoji, these Ladies determined on immolating themselves on his funeral pile, and that they were dissuaded from so doing by Venkat* Rau. There is, however, nothing to show that any promise was made to the Ladies as mentioned in the Bill, or that they refrained from their intended self immolation in consequence of such promise.

* Vide letter to Government, from the Acting Resident, dated 9th March 1832, para. 6.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
Government Agent.

No. 44. ORDER THEREON, 13th December 1861, No. 559.

Communicated to the Acting Government Solicitor in reference to the Order of Government, dated 9th instant, No. 548.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 45. Read the following letter from Captain R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 23rd November 1861, No. 1,353.

I have the honor to report, by Order of Government, No. 449 of 1861, on petition from one Sahiboo Bee.

2. The records of this Office show, not only that the said Sahiboo Bee has no right to the sum of Rupees 111 which she claims as arrears of pension unpaid to her during the life-time of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, but that she has already received from Government, a considerable sum of money, more than was due to her.

3. When the Nabob died, all those who on the day of his death were in receipt of pensions from him, were stipended by Government in two classes, viz., as *Pensioner's proper,* who were ruled to be entitled to full pension and to arrears of pension, and as *Beycars,* who were ruled to be entitled to half pension, but not to arrears. The Petitioner Sahiboo Bee, belonged to the latter class, but was by mistake, included in the former.

4. *Pensioners proper* were those who had been pensioned on account of *service* rendered to the Sircar. Beycars were those who were recipients of Sircar *charity*.

5. All Sircar servants were entered on first entertainment, in the Sircar Books in the Department to which they belonged, and the issue of their pay was duly noted in the same books, no one can claim to have been a *servant* of the Sircar unless his name appears in those books. The name of Petitioner's father, in right of whom she claims, is not to be found in those books.

6. It was not necessary, however, to refer to the books in this case, inasmuch as Petitioner does not herself assert that her father was a servant of the Sircar. She says (petition, paragraph 3) that he was Tutor of the grand children of the Nabob Wallajah's brother, a position which, supposing the statement to be true, does not make him a Sircar servant and does not therefore, give any claim to pension proper.

7. On death of Petitioner's father, her mother and herself were pensioned on Rupees 5 a month. There can be no doubt that this was an act of *charity* merely, and that it was *not* on account of her father's services. On her mother's death, three Rupees a month were continued to Petitioner, and she was in receipt thereof on the day of the Nabob's death. She was therefore entitled by Government rules, as a Beycar, to a pension of Rupees 1-8-0 per mensem, and no arrears. By mistake, she was pensioned as Pensioner proper on Rupees 3 per mensem. This pension she commuted probably under the idea that the mistake might be detected, and the amount over-paid recovered from her, if she remained a Pensioner; and having taken this precaution, she now petitions for arrears, to which she would have been entitled had she been really entitled to the pension which was given her, but to which, as the matter really stands, she has no claim whatsoever.

8. I beg to add that this claim has been already reported on, in letter from Commissioner for settlement of Nabob's debts, to Chief Secretary to Government, dated 28th November 1860, No. 322.

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 14th December 1861, No. 560.

The Government having considered the foregoing report on the case of Sahiboo Bee, are of opinion with the Chepauk Agent that she has no right, as Beycar, to which class she properly belonged, to the sum of Rupees 111 which she claims as arrears of pension unpaid to her during the life-time of the late Nabob of the Carnatic; and they resolve to communicate this opinion to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India when transmitting the Memorial to his address and the Agent's report on it.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 47. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated London, 9th November 1861, No. 18.

Having considered in Council, the recommendation conveyed in your letter No. 17 of the present year, that the increased sum of Rupees 55,000, originally proposed by you, be granted to your Advocate General (as extra remuneration for his services connected with claims on the Carnatic Estate) and that the orders conveyed in my Despatch No. 7 of the 17th June last, be modified accordingly, I have to inform you that I see no reason to deviate from the decision already arrived at.

No. 48. ORDER THEREON, 14th December 1861, No. 561.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Despatch be furnished to the Advocate General with reference to his communication, dated 22nd July last.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers:—

No. 49. From F. N. MALTBY, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Cochin, 26th November 1861, No. 57.

I have the honor to request the favor of your obtaining the instructions of His Excellency the Governor in Council, as to whether Captain White the Assistant Resident, who held charge of the Office during my late absence on sick certificate, is entitled to draw the allowances as Acting Resident. Should the special sanction of Government be necessary, I trust that Captain White's claim will receive the favorable consideration of His Excellency in Council.

C. A. Manual, Deputation allowance, Section XXV, Clause III.

2. The allowances according to existing rules amount to 480 Rupees, viz., 20 per cent. on 2,000 Rupees, and 10 per cent. on 800 Rupees, according to the rules quoted in the margin.

3. According to rules formerly prevailing, if the charge devolved on an Officer, and was held for three months, he became entitled to the Acting allowances in arrear, and to draw them from that date. I do not know whether the rule still exists, but Captain White was in charge for about four months, and as a deduction of nearly two thousand Rupees a month has been made from my salary, I trust that His Excellency in Council will think it right to sanction the disbursement of the above named proportion to Captain White.

Referred to the Civil Paymaster for his report.

(Signed T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

3rd December 1861.

No. 50. From W. J. RAYNOR, Esq., Officiating Civil Paymaster; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 5th December 1861, No. 1,221.

* Returned.

† Debitable to the "Absentee Fund."

In reply to the Order* of Government, Political Department, dated 3rd instant, I have the honor to state that Captain White, the Assistant Resident of Travancore and Cochin, is eligible to a deputation allowance of 480† per month for acting for Mr. Maltby during the absence of that Officer on leave, commencing with the second month of his charge, but it is necessary that his appointment to act be recognized by the Government before the allowance can be passed to him.

As a subordinate acting for his immediate superior he is not entitled to Deputation allowance for the first month.

No. 51. ORDER THEREON, 16th December 1861, No. 562.

Resolved, that Captain White be considered to have officiated as Resident of Travancore and Cochin during the absence of Mr. F. N. Maltby on Medical Certificate. A copy of the Civil Paymaster's letter will be furnished to the Resident for his information and guidance.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 52. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 12th December 1861, No. 405.

In continuation of the Statement submitted with my letter of the 24th January last, No. 40; I have the honor herewith to submit a further Statement containing the applications of 411 Raj Pensioners drawing a pension of Rupees 2 per mensem and under for the commutation of their pensions, and to solicit the sanction of Government for disbursing the commutation value thereof, viz., Rupees 87,176-10-0.

2. Inclusive of the Statement now forwarded, the total number of pensions hitherto commuted is 1,646, and the aggregate amount of commutation or compensation paid Rupees 3,52,869-6-0.

7th October 1861, No. 440. 3. Adverting to the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the Order of Government marginally noted, I beg to add that provision has been duly made in the Budget Estimate for 1861-62 for this charge by the entry of Rupees 100,000 under the head of "Probable amount to be paid on account of the commutations of pensions." Of the amount of commutation sanctioned up to the 4th February last, Rupees 6,283 remained unpaid at the close of the past official year. This sum having been paid since the 1st May 1861, the amount provided for in the Budget has been reduced to Rupees 93,717 from which the amount entered in the list now submitted can be disbursed.

No. 53. ORDER THEREON, 21st December 1861, No. 567.

The Government sanction the disbursement to the Raj Pensioners of the sums entered against their names in the list submitted by the Agent in commutation of their stipends, amounting to Rupees (87,176-10-0) eighty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-six, and Annas ten.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 54. Read the following letter from H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Civil Service; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 17th December 1861.

I have the honor to transmit replies to the Interrogatories which accompanied the Order of Government dated the 23rd ultimo, No. 521. The Interrogatories are also sent.

No. 55. ORDER THEREON, 23rd December 1861, No. 568.

Matorsee Varada Boye and another. *versus.* R. Vencut Row and the Secretary of State in Council for India and others.

Ordered that the replies to the Interrogatories in the Suit noted in the margin be forwarded to the Acting Government Solicitor with reference to the Resolution of Government dated the 23rd ultimo, No. 521, and that he be directed to settle the replies to the Interrogatories and the answers that have to be filed in the Supreme Court in communication with Mr. Phillips.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 56. Read the following letter from W. T. BLAIR, Esq., Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vellore, 12th December 1861, No. 199.

Para. 1. I have the honor to transmit two Petitions addressed to me by Carnatic Stipendiaries Mohiddeen Bee No. 647 1/6 and Mahomed Auzum No. 2,871, praying that the usual compensation in lieu of their pension may be granted to them. (No. 2.)

2. Mohiddeen Bee receives a share of one Rupee per month from the pension of six Rupees sanctioned by Government in Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th August 1849, No. 435, and as she is now married and wishes to join her husband a Jemadar of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry stationed at Cuddapah, I would recommend that the bonus according to the scale laid down in the Chepauk Agent's letter dated 9th January 1855, No. 3, may be sanctioned in lieu of her pension. She is 24 years of age and will therefore be entitled to receive Rupees 144.

3. Mahomed Auzum receives a pension of Rupees 3-8 per month, and was transferred to this Office by the Chepauk Agent in June 1858. He is now nearly 56 years of age and as he is anxious to engage in trade, I would recommend that he may also receive the bonus in lieu of his pension which will be Rupees 336.

No. 57. ORDER THEREON, 23rd December 1861, No. 569.

Referred to the Government Agent at Chepauk for report, as regards Mohideen Bee. Mahomed Auzum's pension cannot be commuted.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 58. To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir T. W. DENISON, K. C. B., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble Memorial of PALAKEL RAMEN MENON, formerly Senior Dewan Peshcar of Travancore, and lately Head Quarter Inspector of Police in South Malabar District, Zilla Calicut.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

With reference to the Orders contained in the endorsements, dated 18th October 1861 on his Memorial to the Secretary of State for India in the matter of the pension he is entitled to requiring the submission of the Memorial in triplicate, he begs leave respectfully to forward them as directed with all their enclosures.

The accompanying papers will shew that Memorialist has been petitioning in this matter continually from 21st May 1858, both to Government and the Secretary of State for India, without yet receiving any final Order from the latter authority, notwithstanding that a great deal of time has expired, and Petitioner has been put to great inconvenience and trouble in submitting his Memorials.

Petitioner has served the Government continually for a period of 31 years and lastly for a few months in 1861 with great credit, in proof of which he holds various Testimonials, but he has unfortunately not received any compensation for the services so rendered. He therefore humbly prays that his papers may be forwarded to the Secretary of State with the favorable recommendation of Government, and an answer sent to him as to the date on which they have been dispatched to their distination in order to relieve him of the anxiety he is always laboring without knowing the fates of the papers sent by him ; and your Petitioner shall, as in duty bound ever pray.

CALICUT, *2nd November* 1861. (Signed) P. RAMEN MENON.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR W. DENISON, K. C. B., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble Memorial of PALAKEL RAMEN MENON, late Senior Dewan Peshcar of Travancore, and the present Head Quarter Inspector of Police in the District of South Malabar, Zilla Calicut.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

Your Memorialist humbly begs leave to state that he served the British Government for a period of 31 years, viz., from 1817 to 1848, in the Collectorate of Malabar to the entire satisfaction of his official superiors, but not having received any pension or remuneration whatever to which he is justly entitled, he submitted an application to Government, when they were pleased to say that they could not admit him on their pension list, on the ground of his having left their service long ago.

From this Order your Memorialist has preferred an appeal to the Secretary of State for India, forwarding the original reply he received from Government and other papers.

Not having yet received any reply to his appeal to the Secretary of State, he begs leave most respectfully to submit another Memorial to the same authority with an abstract of his former Memorial. He also begs to enclose for your Excellency's perusal, an original communication from his present official superior, the Inspector General of Madras Police to a representation made to that Gentleman, soliciting a favorable recommendation of his case to the Government, as his personal acquaintance with Memorialist both at the time he was employed in the Huzzoor

Office during that Gentleman's incumbency as Head Assistant Collector of Malabar and subsequently, would have enabled him to do. This latter document Memorialist begs as a particular favor may be returned to him.

There are several documents containing favorable mention of the fact of Memorialist having served his full time under the British Government in the Records of the Collector's Office—from some of which it will be seen that Memorialist proceeded to Travancore at the request of the British Resident in that Territory and with the full consent of his official superior the late Mr. Conolly in 1848, when the Rules for the regulation of Pension, which came into operation only in 1857, was not even in existence. Even if the said Rules were to be made applicable to Memorialist's case, they provide, it will be seen, the granting to an Uncovenated servant of "authorized leave of absence" without forfeiting his claim for Pension.

Vide Civil Auditor's Manual, Chap. III, Paragraphs 106 to 117.

Instances are not wanting in Malabar of persons whose service do not come up to Memorialist's, and who notwithstanding that they have been suspended and dismissed from employment for misconduct of no ordinary stamp, have been re-instated, promoted, and at last sanction has been obtained for their retirement on handsome pension, and other tokens of honor and distinction have also been bestowed upon them by Government. Some who are in no way physically incapacitated and have not served the prescribed time to admit of their retiring on pension, have been superannuated—others, though they have served the full time and have been regularly pensioned, have taken up high and responsible posts under foreign States. Under these circumstances it is a matter of deep concern that Memorialist's services, &c., should have been lost sight of, and his pension denied him.

Had his late superior, Mr. Conolly, been alive, Memorialist would perhaps not have been plunged in this distress.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that your Excellency will be so kind as to peruse his papers, and if you deem it necessary call upon the Inspector General Mr. W. Robinson for such information regarding Memorialist's case as may seem needful, and pass a favorable Order in the matter of the Pension of one who had completed his service of 31 years under the British Government without any fault whatever and who is still serving under them; or if this is not practicable, be so good as to forward his Memorial with your Excellency's kind recommendation to the Secretary of State for India for a favorable consideration and Order in his case for which act of justice your Memorialist shall, as in duty bound, ever pray,

CALICUT, *29th August* 1861. (Signed) P. RAMEN MENON.

To the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India, India House, London.

The humble Memorial of PALAKEL RAMEN MENON, late Senior Dewan, Peshcar of Travancore, and the present Head Quarter Inspector of Police in the District of South Malabar in the Zilla Calicut, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

Humbly Sheweth,

Your Memorialist humbly begs leave to state that under dates the 9th April 1859, and 19th March 1860, he addressed two Memorials, the 1st to your honor's predecessor Lord Stanley, forwarding the petition he submitted to the Madras Government on the 11th November 1858, with their original answer thereon accompanied by a Statement of his services, Testimonials, &c., and the other to your honor, giving a succinct account of his case, to none of which he regrets

to say he has had the good fortune of being favored with any reply, although *two years* have elapsed since the date of the first Memorial. He therefore now takes the liberty of again submitting a short abstract of his case for your Lordship's favorable consideration.

Having in vain waited long for a reply after his 2nd Memorial was dispatched, and fearing that if he engaged in any business in the face of the restriction contained in the Order granting him the allowance from the Travancore Sircar (an allowance in itself quite inadequate to maintain him in the respectable position he has all along held) he would run the chance of losing the same, he thought it best to lay his case before that Government and request them to remove the condition "that his pension will be discontinued on his taking employment elsewhere." That Government were pleased to take the case of an old servant of theirs into favorable consideration and grant his prayer by removing the said condition.

Subsequently to this, W. Robinson, Esq., Inspector General of the Madras Police, who knew Memorialist, as he was employed in the Collector's Office, during that Gentleman's incumbency as Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, visited Calicut on a tour of duty and Memorialist availed himself of the opportunity and represented to Mr. Robinson his grievance at not having received any pension from the British Government for his long and faithful service. Mr. Robinson, aware of Memorialist's character, and the high estimation in which he was held by his superiors, as well as of the fact, that he is left quite helpless without any one to bring his case to favorable notice, was pleased to admit the justice of his case. He, however, requested him to take up for a short time the post of the Head Quarter Inspector of this District, because Memorialist being an old and experienced person well acquainted with the District, and having often distinguished himself as a Police Officer, his services would be of great use to the Department. Having all along looked upon the British Government for his support, Memorialist accepted the offer, (although the duties of the appointment are not quite suitable to him and the salary (200 Rupees) is but one-third of what he was on the receipt of from the Travancore Sircar, rather than that he should intrench on his ancestral property, which is intended for the exclusive support of his family), and is discharging the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. Being no longer able from various causes, more especially domestic afflictions and ill-health, to remain in his post, he is constrained to retire from it, the duties of which are extremely arduous and he consequently intends resigning his appointment. Your Memorialist further begs leave to state that the Rule now in force for the regulation of pension and which came into operation only in 1857, was not even in existence when he proceeded to Travancore in 1848; whilst so, Memorialist's case cannot under any circumstance come within the scope of those Rules, which moreover provides the granting to a public servant of "authorized leave of absence," by which he does not forfeit his claim for pension. He therefore, again, and for the last time, earnestly entreats your honor will be so condescending as to take his case into your kind consideration and afford him redress by granting him a pension, which he is fully entitled to for a service of 31 years rendered to the British Government to the entire satisfaction of his superiors, as a reference to the statement of his service will testify. For this act of justice, your Memorialist shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Vide Report from the Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, to the Inspector General of Madras Police, dated 7th May 1861, No. 129-1861, and also the enclosed copy of Memorandum from W. Robinson, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police, dated 7th August 1861.

(Signed) P. RAMEN MENON.

CALICUT, *29th August* 1861.

Abstract of Petition dated the 11th November 1858, and its accompaniments from PALAKEL RAMEN MENON, late Senior Dewan Peshcar of Travancore; to the Secretary of State for India in Council, appealing against the Order of the Madras Government.

That Petitioner is an old and tried servant of the British Government of 31 years' standing, in the course of which he rendered various services advantageous to the Estate even in a pecuniary point of view;—that when duty required it, he even risked his life on 4 or 5 occasions in the Ernad, Shernad and Wallowanad Talooks when he met in close conflict the fanatic Moplas and tended much to suppress those fearful outbreaks; that while Petitioner was thus serving the British Government, the British Resident of Travancore, having at the request of his Highness the Rajah, applied to the Collector of Malabar for the benefit of his services, that Gentleman, furnishing Petitioner with a Testimonial expressive of his approval of Petitioner's services, and highly commending his character, sent him to Travancore, where Petitioner continued to serve for 10 years; that during this period he greatly distinguished himself there by his good conduct and the satisfactory way he discharged his duties and those of the Dewan's Office while in temporary charge of that post, in proof of which he holds valuable testimonials from his superiors,—that when the Dewan's post became actually vacant, Petitioner's zeal, his dexterity in business, his claims to preference, the promises held out to him, and the facts that individuals of Petitioner's caste formerly held the post of Dewan, and that Petitioner was especially invited to Travancore on account of his standing and experience in the service of the British Government, and with the view of introducing some salutary reforms, which the state of affairs in the Travancore territory called for, and for which he had already taken steps, were all through Petitioner's misfortune forgotten, and a junior in the Travancore service, was appointed to it; that seeing that there was no hopes of carrying out the reforms about which he had made several suggestions which were approved of by His Highness the Rajah and the Resident, he felt himself called on to resign, which he however did not do without communicating his intention to the British Resident who, as will be observed in the Statement submitted with the Petition, agreed with the propriety of the step;—that it will be seen that Petitioner was thus superseded for no other reason than the desire he had always manifested towards a reform in Travancore, the unsatisfactory state of affairs in which formed the subject of a lengthened correspondence between Petitioner and the Resident, which is still extant in the latter's Office and copies and original replies in Petitioner's possession. A comparison of them with, the papers noted in the margin (being correspondence from a different quarter with Parliament on the same subject) will show that the Petitioner in opening the correspondence had no other object in view than to guard against such complaints against the Travancore State. The very person whom the Parliament blamed in the matter stood in the way of Petitioner's advancement in Travancore, and it was this circumstance that led him to address the Madras Government the letter alluded to in his Memorial of the 31st January 1856, with the view of protecting his character, that the Rajah and the Resident could not but admit in their letters to Petitioner on his resignation, that they were perfectly satisfied with his conduct; although at the same time the Rajah would not confer on him an adequate pension; that the pension Rupees 175 is not even one-third of the pay he received for the last five years, while he possessed claim for not less than half the amount, *viz.*, Rupees 300; that the document granting this inadequate pension gives Petitioner to understand that it would be discontinued should he take up any employment, which was very hard considering that it is insufficient to maintain him in his position; that Petitioner presumes the Secretary of State in Council will concur with him in thinking that this proviso was made on the supposition that Petitioner being an old protegé of the British Government, he would again seek their protection; that there could be no other motive for it; that Petitioner submitted to the Madras Government a Petition containing a full detail of his services both under the British Government and the Travancore Sirkar and supported his representations with copies of public records and a statement of some of the most valuable testimonials in his possession; that to his great misfortune the Petition was rejected under paragraph 4 of the Petition Rules, that the paragraph quoted does not apply to his petition, inasmuch as it contains fresh and sufficient grounds to allow of its being admitted; that instances

Despatch of the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Political Department, No. 3 of 1855, dated 30th April 1855.
Ditto do. of do. in do. No. 4 of 1858, dated 3rd March, paras. 23 and 24.
"Printed copies of Official papers lately received from India on the subject of a recent disturbance in Travancore, No. 7 of 1857, Political Department."
"From Madras Government, to Lord Stanley, the Honorable Secretary of State for India, dated 26th March 1859."

are not wanting, even in Malabar, of persons who have not served the British Government so long and well as Petitioner, being rewarded, promoted, and lastly allowed to retire on pensions; that there are others who having been dismissed the service, were reinstated and subsequently pensioned, as if there had been no break whatever in the line of their service; that the British Government are the protectors of not only their own subjects and deserving servants, but also of all subjects of Governments tributary to them, and that Petitioner is well aware that the prosperity of Travancore is a matter of interest to them; that there was not the break of a single day in the line of Petitioner's service, his pay under the Travancore Sirkar beginning on the same day on which he left his employment under the British Government; that it was not with his own accord he left that service, but at the express request of the British Resident, and with the full consent of the Collector of Malabar—both gentlemen of high rank in the British service; that therefore when he petitioned the Madras Government for favorable consideration of his peculiar case, he believed that they would not discard him, his case being one which if it does not come within the fixed Rules for regulation of pensions, present circumstances making his prayer well worthy of favorable consideration, but he was sadly disappointed to find that the Government did not think Petitioner could be entertained on their pension list, having left the service many years ago, while at the same time they would not interefere with the Travancore Sirkar on his behalf, that when he submitted a second Petition containing a fuller detail of his case, it was rejected as above stated under the 4th paragraph of the Petition Rules; that Petitioner is an old servant of the British Government, and gave great satisfaction are all facts that cannot be denied; that Petitioner always depended on the British Government, convinced that they would support him, but the rejection of his petition by the Madras Government is a blow that he never expected, that a public Officer who may have served the prescribed term, to allow of his retiring on a pension, does not forfeit his title to it by any enactment extant, for being subsequently transferred to another service as Petitioner was, and there is nothing in the Pension Rules in force prohibiting the entertainment of an old and tried servant (such as Petitioner, whose case is moreover a peculiar one) on the pension list as a remuneration for his past services; and that therefore he submits his case to the Secretary of State for India in Council with the full assurance that they will not leave him unredressed and prays that his Petitions and all their accompaniments (original answer from Government, statement of his services, testimonials, &c.,) may be perused, and a pension for the 31 years he served the British Government, to which he considers he is entitled, having received from them no remuneration whatever, grant him.

(Signed) P. RAMEN MENON.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir T. W. DENISON, K.C.B.,

Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble Memorial of PALAKEL RAMEN MENON, formerly Senior Dewan Peshcar of Travancore, and lately Head Quarter Inspector of Police in South Malabar District, Zilla Calicut.

Humbly Sheweth,

Your Memorialist humbly begs leave to state that the Appeals which he preferred direct to the Secretary of State for India, under dates the 9th April 1859 and 19th March 1860, forwarding the original answers received from the Madras Government, and other documents from the Orders passed by them, and which were sent back to the Madras Government with a Despatch, dated 2nd July 1861, No. 28, Public Department, enjoining their return to Memorialist with the intimation that they should be submitted through the Local Government, were received by the Collector of Malabar with the Proceedings of Government, dated 11th September 1861, No.

1,300, and transmitted to Memorialist with a communication from the latter Officer, dated 16th instant. These papers he begs leave to submit herewith for transmission to the Secretary of State for India through the proper channel.

Not having 'ere this been favored with any Orders from the Secretary of State for India on the subject, Memorialist, on the 29th August 1861, forwarded to Government another Memorial, accompanied by an Abstract of his former Memorials and shewing better grounds and submitting more satisfactory documents to induce a compliance with his request, for transmission to England. These papers, he hopes, must have already reached Government. He now humbly begs that of the papers now forwarded, those noted in the margin,* at least, may be kindly perused by Government, who, he confidently trusts will deign to make a favorable recommendation on behalf of an old servant of theirs, in submitting the papers to the higher authority.

* Statement of his service and copy of his Memorial to Government, dated 31st January 1856.

In consequence of ill-health, your Memorialist has, about a fortnight ago, resigned his appointment in the Police Office.

Dated 7th August 1861.

Memorialist further begs, that the original Memorandum from Mr. Robinson may, as requested in his Memorial to Government of the 29th August last, be returned to him.

And your Memorialist shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Calicut, 19*th September* 1861. (Signed) P. RAMEN MENON.

No. 239.

Transferred to the Chief Secretary to Government.

By Order,
(Signed) J. W. BREEKS,
Private Secretary.

Ootacamund,
27*th September* 1861.

No. 2,775 of 1861.

Petitioner must forward his Memorial in triplicate. It will then be transmitted, as requested to the Secretary of State.

By Order,
(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
Acting Dy. Secy. to Govt.

Fort Saint George,
18*th October* 1861.

MEMORANDUM.

The Inspector General regrets his inability to become the medium of transmitting to Government any Petition by Parakel Ramen Menon, late Dewan Peishkar of Travancore, referring to matters in no way connected with the Police.

2. P. Ramen Menon, kindly undertook the charge of the District Head Quarter Office at Calicut, in the latter part of last year; and his personal influence and business-like habits have proved valuable and useful in the early stages of the Police organization in the District. The Inspector General of Police acknowledges with thanks these further services of this faithful old servant of Government and as P. Ramen Menon expresses his wish to retire from his charge shortly, he (Inspector General) begs him to accept this acknowledgment with his best wishes for his prolonged health and welfare.

3. Should the Inspector General of Police be referred to by Government on the subject of Parakel Ramen Menon's general service and character, he will state all that his long connection with the District of Malabar enables him to record of this worthy servant of the State.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Inspector General of Madras Police.

Office of the Inspector General
of Madras Police,
7*th August* 1861.

No. 59. ORDER THEREON, 24th December 1861, No. 571.

Ordered that the Memorial received with the foregoing address be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, with the opinion of Government that the Petitioner's claim to pension is inadmissible on the ground of his having quitted their service so long ago as 1848, in order to take up an appointment under the Travancore Sarkar, and his being in receipt of a pension from that Government for his services to it.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers:—

No. 60. From F. N. MALTBY, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Trichoor, 23rd November 1861, No. 56.

Under date the 3rd ultimo, Captain White reported to the Government the discovery of a defalcation in the Residency Treasury at Quilon, and I have now the honor to report more fully the circumstances of the case.

2. The Treasurer of Quilon, an old servant of Government and hitherto considered a man of high respectability, became suddenly dangerously ill and being no longer able to conduct the duties of the Treasury, solicited Captain White to allow his brother to act for him on his responsibility. This Captain White allowed, and the brother was in charge for a few days, when the Treasurer died. On his death, Captain White thought it desirable to direct the Assistant Treasurer to take charge until a successor should be appointed. On the Assistant Treasurer preparing to do so by counting the Treasure, in the presence of the brother of the deceased, a deficiency was discovered, which has subsequently been proved to amount to Rupees 20,809-8-6.

3. On the first rumour of there being something wrong, Captain White proceeded immediately from Trevandrum to Quilon. He found that Colonel Stevenson, Commanding Quilon, had already closed the Treasury door, and at Captain White's request Colonel Stevenson appointed a Committee of Officers to enquire and report upon the case.

4. I think that under the circumstances, this was the best course that could be adopted, and that most likely to be satisfactory to the Government. I feel indebted to Colonel Stevenson for the promptitude with which he met Captain White's request and to the President and Members of the Committee for the care and patience with which they conducted the investigation.

5. The result I have mentioned above. There was a deficiency of Rupees 20,809-8-6 resulting, not from falsification of the accounts but from the Treasurer having lent out the money.

6. I have every reason to hope that the whole sum will be recovered from the Treasurer's Security and property, and of this I hope hereafter to make a report to the Government.

7. In the meanwhile, I am desirous of satisfying the Government that no negligence on my part, was the cause of endangering the property of Government and of obtaining their authority for carrying out measures of precaution in future.

8. When I joined the Residency in January 1860, there were two Treasuries under the Resident, one for the Cochin State at Cochin, and one for the Travancore State at the Quilon Residency, while the Resident's head quarters are seldom at either of those places. The Resident's duties require him to reside generally at Trevandrum, but the Troops paid from his Treasury, are stationed at Quilon, and the necessity for the Treasury being guarded by British Troops does not allow of its being placed elsewhere.

9. I found that up to the time of my joining, it had not been the practice to require the Treasurer to give security, nor had it been usual to examine the Treasury.

10. These circumstances I brought to the knowledge of the Accountant General in the correspondence annexed. I stated the amount which was commonly left to the charge of the Treasurer and requested to be informed what amount of security should be required, and I also explained the impossibility of examining the Treasury every month, but stated that I should do so whenever the opportunity occurred.

11. Accordingly security has since been taken under the prescribed Rules from the Treasury servants; the Treasury was carefully examined by me and found to be correct, and on my last visit to Quilon in March, it was examined by my Assistant Captain White, and I have no doubt that on both these occasions the full cash balance was there.

12. There is little doubt of the Treasurer having long been in the habit of making use of public money, but not to so large an extent, but what on the emergency of an examination by the Resident, of which he would always be forewarned, he could borrow money to make the balance correct.

13. I have subsequently, with the sanction of Government, got rid of the Cochin Treasury by arranging that the Cochin Subsidy should be paid to the Treasury of the Collector of Malabar, and I hope, I have shown that with reference to that of Quilon, all proper precautions were taken.

14. But after late events, it is apparent that the present arrangement by which large balances are left in the Treasurer's hands, cannot be continued.

15. At the same time it is not practicable, under present arrangements, for the Resident to place the balance under his own key. The money must be available to meet the drafts of the Accountant General often for large sums; and it is impossible for the Resident to go himself to Quilon, or send his Assistant on the occasion of each of the Kists which are paid monthly, in order to lock it away.

16. I do not think it is possible so to arrange that a sum considerably larger than the late deficiency, shall not be in the Treasurer's care, but I offer for the approval of Government, the following measures for reducing the risk to a minimum.

1st. I propose to sell by Public Auction all coins* except the common currency and so to simplify the account.

2nd. To lay by, under the locks and seal of the Resident and Treasurer, one lac of Rupees, to be at hand in case of any sudden demand.

* Consisting of Surat Rupees.
Goond buksh do.
Spanish Dollars.
Gold Fanams.
Tellicherry do.
Gold mohurs, in all amounting in value to Rupees 1,725-12-9.

3rd. To reserve a balance equal to about two months current expenditure for the Forces and Residency and to arrange to *remit at once all sums above this.*

17. To effect this last measure, the plan I propose is as follows:—The trade of Travancore is chiefly with Bombay, and I request permission that the money may be remitted there, as was the case in Canara. I propose that I should acquaint the Accountant General of Bombay whenever I have a balance to be remitted, and if he should notify that he is prepared to give Bills on my Treasury to that amount for cash paid into the Treasury at Bombay, I believe it will seldom occur that the money will remain long on my hands. I should be able to inform the Accountant General by Telegraph from Cochin, of the amount which I wish to remit.

18. If thus enabled to remit his surplus cash as soon as accumulated instead of keeping a large balance to meet uncertain drafts from the Accountant General of Madras, I think the Resident will seldom have a large balance on hand, and I believe that the Commercial public will find the proposed arrangement more advantageous than the present one.

19. The Treasury is now closed and Captain White by my advice deposited with the Staff Officer of the Quilon force a sum sufficient to meet the Paymaster's draft for two months, and requested the Dewan to retain the Kists in deposit and allow him to draw upon him till a new Treasurer be appointed.

20. The amount of security demanded from the late Treasurer according to the Orders of Government was five thousand Rupees. I believe that I shall be able to appoint a respectable person willing to deposit Government securities to a larger amount, perhaps ten thousand, without loss to himself, as he will draw the interest. Even under the arrangement proposed balances considerably larger, must often be in the Treasurer's hands, but I hope only for very short periods offering but slight temptation. The examination of the Treasury will be made as often as possible.

21. I request that I may be favored with the early instructions of the Government, as it is desirable that the Treasury should be opened as soon as possible.

From F. N. MALTBY, Esq., Resident; to the Accountant General, Fort Saint George, dated Trevandrum, 14th April 1860, No. 662.

I find that it has hitherto, not been customary here, to obtain securities from the Residency Treasurers stationed at Quilon and Cochin.

2. But I am of opinion that such securities are necessary for the proper care of the large sums of money entrusted to their charge.

3. I shall feel obliged to you, therefore, for instructions as to the extent of bonds to which each of those Officers should be made liable and the form of one in use in any of the Departments in the Presidency.

4. The Quilon Treasurer draws a salary of 70 Rupees, and has the charge of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of Rupees. The Cochin Treasurer is paid 35 Rupees, and the amount of Cash in his custody varies from 15,000 to 1,00,000 Rupees.

From R. P. HARRISON, Esq., Accountant General; to F. N. MALTBY, Esq., Resident of Travancore and Cochin, Fort Saint George, dated 9th May 1860, No. 63.

General Department.

With reference to your letter No. 662 of the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to forward a copy of an Order of Government in the Revenue Department, No. 663, dated 27th ultimo, fixing the rates of Securities to be taken from Cashkeepers in the Provinces.

A Note appended to the particulars of Coins composing the balance in the Quilon and Cochin Treasuries of the Resident on the 3rd January 1860.

NOTE.—In consequence of one Treasury being at Quilon and one at Cochin, it is impossible that they should both be examined on the same day, and as the Resident usually resides at Trevandrum, it is only on occasional visits that he can examine either of the Treasuries.

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,
Resident.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,
Resident.

Referred to the Accountant General for his opinion on the suggestions submitted in paragraphs 16 and 17.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 61. From F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Acting Accountant General; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 23rd December 1861, No. 261.

Book and Adjustment Department.

Adverting to the Order of Government in the Financial Department, without No. and date, referring for my opinion a proposition made by the Resident of Travancore in his letter of the 23rd ultimo, to remit the whole of his surplus fund in future to Bombay, I have the honor to state that as the management of the Resource Department, has been transferred from this Office to that of the Civil Paymaster, I deemed it proper to obtain the opinion of that Officer before sending in the required report:

2. From the accompanying letter of the Acting Civil Paymaster, dated the 19th instant, it will be observed that Mr. Raynor does not consider the Resident's proposition "an expedient "one whether viewed financially or as affecting the Commercial public," and in this opinion I entirely concur. The revenues of this Presidency are not more than sufficient for its own wants, and any portion of its funds, therefore, which may be diverted to other Presidencies must necessarily be made good from elsewhere. It seems to me, therefore, that the Travancore revenues should be retained for the use of this Presidency; the Civil Paymaster being instructed to watch the cash balances and to prevent any large accumulation of money in the Treasuries there.

3. I beg to remark that the sudden closure of the Treasury at Quilon, without previous notice having been given to the Civil Paymaster might have led to serious embarrassment, and to suggest that immediate instructions may be issued to the Resident to re-open it, as I am informed that bills for a large amount have been drawn by the Civil Paymaster on that Presidency.

From W. J. RAYNOR, Esq., Officiating Civil Paymaster; to F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Acting Accountant General, Fort Saint George, dated 19th December 1861, No. 599.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Memorandum, No. 2,903, dated 3rd instant, referring for my opinion a letter (herewith returned) to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, from the Resident of Travancore, and in reply to state that, I do not consider that Officer's suggestion of remitting his surplus funds to Bombay an expedient one, whether viewed financially or as affecting the interests of the Commercial public.

2nd. The Travancore funds in common with those of other Mofussil Treasuries, form part of the resources upon which we have to depend for replenishing the General Treasury, and the Merchants and Traders of Madras have long been accustomed to obtain supply bills on the Resident for their requirements in Travancore and Cochin, the stoppage of which would result in much inconvenience to these classes as well as materially cripple our resources, especially when the General Treasury, as is the case at present, is low in funds. During the year 1860-61, upwards of Rupees 8,00,000 were drawn from the Travancore Treasury by bills granted by the Sub-Treasurer. Last month bills to the extent of Rupees 2,15,000 were taken up; and as the demand still continues, I could have relieved the Resident of all his surplus cash, but I am precluded from drawing at present as the Treasury is stated to be closed. I addressed the Resident on the 29th ultimo, requesting to be informed whether he could arrange to meet my further drafts, but have as yet received no reply. Besides drawing away the surplus by bills, opportunities frequently offer of bringing it in specie to the Presidency; but this mode of remittance is not resorted to because it involves expense.

3rd. The reason assigned by Mr. Maltby for his proposal is the difficulty of maintaining proper supervision over the custody of the money; but this difficulty, it appears to me, might more expediently be sought to be obviated by other means which may suggest themselves, rather than by diverting funds for which we have ample use into another Presidency.

4th. The uncurrent coins referred to in paragraph 16 of the Resident's letter, may be remitted to the Mint.

No. 92. ORDER THEREON, 27th December 1861, No. 572.

Ordered that a copy of the Accountant General's letter and its enclosure be furnished to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, in reference to his report on the defalcation in the Treasury at Quilon, and that Mr. Maltby be requested, for the reasons given by the Civil Paymaster, to take immediate steps for re-opening the Treasury at that station.

2. The Resident will arrange at once for meeting the Civil Paymaster's further Drafts, and also for the remittance of the uncurrent coins to the Madras Mint.

3. The Civil Paymaster will, as suggested by the Accountant General, watch the cash balances in the Travancore Treasuries and prevent any large accumulation of money there.

4. Mr. Maltby will report what portion of the deficiency in the Quilon Treasury has been made good to the present date.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.